

**Administrative Manual**  
**for**  
**School Foodservice**

**2003**

**State of North Dakota**

**Department of Public Instruction**

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## **PREFACE**

The North Dakota Department of Public Instruction, under agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture, administers Child Nutrition and Food Distribution Programs in the state of North Dakota. The Department is a liaison between the Food and Nutrition Service, USDA and sponsors. Program services and benefits are delivered to recipients through this partnership of federal, state and sponsors.

The Department of Public Instruction provides leadership, information and training, and assistance to sponsors in fulfilling program requirements. The purpose of this manual is to assist administrators, authorized representatives, record keepers, foodservice personnel and others responsible for the administrative and financial aspects of the school nutrition programs.



## **A. PROGRAM DETAIL**

### **A.1 School Nutrition History**

The National School Lunch Act was signed by President Harry S. Truman in 1946. The Act states: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress, as a measure of national security, to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other food, by assisting the States, through grants-in-aid and other means, in providing an adequate supply of foods and other facilities for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of the nonprofit school lunch programs." National School Lunch Program (NSLP) operations began in North Dakota in school year 1946-47.

The 1950s - the decade of the 1950s was a time of major growth in school lunch program. There was discussion of a universal program, free and available to all children. However, funds were inadequate to keep even the existing program going. This decade brought serious challenges to the agricultural nature of the program. There was consideration of transferring the program to the United States Department of Education, to present the program in more of an educational context.

The 1960s - The rapid increase in the number of schools entering the NSLP in the prior decade slowed, but growth in participation was steady. There was a national focus on the millions of children who still had no access to lunch at school. Some still went home for lunch, but this number was diminished because of the increasing number of mothers working outside of the home. The most significant problem was the lack of kitchens and cafeterias in schools, mostly in inner cities and rural areas. The 1960s brought significant new funding into child nutrition in the form of additional funding for needy children. The Child Nutrition Act of 1966 authorized the school breakfast program and child care feeding.

The 1970s - Following the White House Conference on Nutrition in 1969, there was a national focus on ending childhood hunger. The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to set uniform national income poverty guidelines for free and reduced-price eligibility. The NSLP celebrated its silver anniversary in 1971. To honor the occasion, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) published a report: National School Lunch Program - 25 Years of Progress. The inflationary spiral of this decade jeopardized the economic survival of some local programs. Several innovations came into place, including offer vs. serve, satellite feeding, merchandising, and student involvement. Legislation provided funding for nutrition education and the training of foodservice personnel.

The 1980s - Meal prices were raised in many schools as a result of the budget cuts of the early 1980s. As a result, student participation dropped. However, several innovations came into place including a la carte, catering services, convenience foods, cafeteria renovations, and the increased use of computers. There was an increased emphasis in the area of fiscal accountability.

The 1990s - A major focus of this decade was on improving the nutritional integrity of school meals. School nutrition programs will continue to strengthen management practices in order to maintain a competitive edge. The focus was on customer service. Congress paid close attention to program expansion, and through several initiatives,

worked to target benefits to the most needy children and families and to streamline program administration.

2000 and Beyond - The School Nutrition Programs, at the beginning of the new century, are facing unprecedented challenges. However, the challenges are accompanied by new opportunities. The 2000 release of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, with new emphasis on physical activity will guide many efforts. From a food service operations standpoint, the requests of sophisticated student customers will continue to guide menu offerings and cafeteria environment. The program will face a critical labor shortage. Financial constraints will cause many programs to analyze the potential for offering vended, brand name menu items and exclusive beverage contracts, compromising the nutritional integrity of the meals served.

## **A.2 Recent Legislative History**

Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980 - Funding for child nutrition programs was cut by \$400 million by reducing poverty guidelines, reimbursement rates and levels of commodity assistance.

Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 - Funding for child nutrition programs was cut by \$1.4 billion with further reductions in reimbursement and commodity assistance, restricting eligibility for the Special Milk Program, eliminating funding for equipment, and cutting funds for nutrition education and training. Funding cuts eventually reached \$3 billion, and 2,500 schools withdrew from participation in the NSLP.

The Commodity Distribution Reform Act of 1987 - This was a major piece of legislation that intended to improve both the manner in which commodities were distributed to recipient agencies, and the quality and form of commodities distributed.

The Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 1989 - This legislation established funds for School Breakfast Program start-up and snack reimbursement for children in afterschool care. It also stipulated that nutrition guidance for child nutrition programs be published, in recognition of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. This legislation established the National Food Service Management Institute, for the purposes of conducting research, serving as a national clearinghouse for information related to child nutrition programs, providing training and technical assistance, and establishing a national network of trained professionals.

The Healthy Meals for Healthy Americans Act of 1994 - This legislation contained improvements, expansions and policy changes in several child nutrition programs. It permanently reauthorized the Nutrition Education and Training Program, and start-up and expansion funds for the School Breakfast and Summer Food Service Programs. It required schools to implement the Dietary Guidelines for Americans in school meals programs by the 1996-97 school year. It also required the USDA to provide increased technical assistance to schools and other sponsors with the goals of promoting the availability of child nutrition programs, and enhancing the quality of meals served in the programs.

Healthy Meals for Children Act - This law went into effect in May 1996 and gives sponsors maximum flexibility in planning meals that conform to the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and minimum nutrient standards.

William F. Gooding Nutrition Reauthorization Act of 1998 – Provisions in this law affected the administration of the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, and the Special Milk Program and authorized the After School Snack Program. This legislation also defined food safety inspection, procurement, and program agreement requirements for local and state agencies. A Breakfast Pilot Project to evaluate the effect of providing free breakfast at school on student participation and achievement was also authorized.

Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 – This law amended the Richard B. Russel National School Lunch Act to authorize a Fruit and Vegetable Pilot Program in four states. This Act also included a provision to encourage institutions participating in the NSLP and SBP to purchase locally produced foods, to the maximum extent possible. Included in the act was the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, which authorized the President to provide U. S. agricultural commodities and financial and technical assistance for (a) preschool and school food for education programs in foreign countries to improve food security, reduce hunger, and improve literacy and (b) for maternal, infant and child nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, and infants and children.

### **A.3 Federal, State and Local Roles**

The responsibility for the administration and operation of the programs is vested in local, state, and federal agencies.

Sponsor - the authorized representative in the sponsor administers School nutrition programs. This individual ensures that the requirements of the program agreement and free and reduced-price policy statement are met, and that local program operations are effective.

State agency - The staff of the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction (NDDPI), Child Nutrition and Food Distribution Programs office performs various duties associated with program administration. These duties include interpreting and implementing federal regulations, developing policies, conducting training, providing technical assistance, and processing reimbursement claims. The State Agency also coordinates all aspects of commodity distribution.

Federal agency - The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the USDA is the oversight agency for the programs and is responsible for developing regulation and policy, and ensuring state agency compliance with regulatory requirements.

### **A.4 Legislative, and Statutory Authority**

Congressional jurisdiction over the child nutrition programs rests in the Education and Labor Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee of the U.S. Senate. Reference to the programs is contained in the North Dakota Century School Code 15-54.

### **A.5 Program Overview**

Programs administered by the State Agency for schools, private schools and other institutions are the National School Lunch, School Breakfast, Special Milk, After School Snack, Child and Adult Care Food, Summer Food Service, and Food Distribution Programs.

#### **A.5(a) National School Lunch Program (NSLP)**

Lunch at school is one of the building blocks toward a student's education. Studies have shown that students are more alert and attentive if they have adequate nourishment during the school day. The NSLP provides a low-cost meal for students, and is intended to provide one-third of the Recommended Dietary Allowances. School meals must also be planned to meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and specified nutrient standards as well as the established meal pattern. Federal reimbursement is provided for all complete meals served and is based on the student's eligibility status. Matching payments are also made from the state general fund. The program is funded locally by student payments and/or school contributions.

The program is available to public and private non-profit schools, residential child care, and other eligible institutions.

#### **A.5(b) School Breakfast Program**

The School Breakfast Program (SBP) was established to provide nutritious breakfasts to children who come to school hungry and experience difficulty with both physical and academic achievement. Sponsors choosing to participate in the breakfast program must provide free and reduced-price breakfasts to those who qualify. Sponsors must provide breakfasts that comply with the established meal pattern.

The program is available to public and private non-profit schools, residential child care, and other eligible institutions.

Severe Need Breakfast (SNB) - Sponsors which serve a large number of low-income children and operate a breakfast program qualify for additional reimbursement for breakfast. Eligible sponsors are those, which served 40% or more of lunches in the second preceding year to children eligible for free or reduced-price meal benefits. The additional reimbursement available is the maximum rate established by USDA, or the cost of producing the meal, whichever is less.

#### **A.5(c) After School Snack Program**

The After School Snack Program (AS) was authorized October 31, 1998 in the William F. Gooding Nutrition Reauthorization Act. Reimbursement is now available for snacks served by schools that participate in the NSLP. The after school snacks must meet reimbursement requirements and be served in conjunction with an after school education or enrichment program. Schools with 50% or more of their students eligible for free or reduced price meals are eligible for At-Risk Reimbursement. At-Risk programs receive the free reimbursement rate for all snacks served.

#### **A.5(d) Special Milk Program**

The Special Milk Program (SMP) was authorized by Congress in 1954 to increase children's consumption of fluid milk by providing low-cost milk at additional times during the school day. Sponsors participating in the SMP must pass on a substantial portion of the reimbursement to students as a reduced milk price. The total of the charge to the student plus the reimbursement rate must not exceed the average distributor cost of milk by more than 2½ cents.

The SMP is available to split-session kindergarten students in schools that do not operate a breakfast or lunch program, or to students who do not have access to school meals. It is also available to pre-school programs which serve children with disabilities.

#### **A.5(e) Child and Adult Care Food Program**

The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) is intended to improve the diets of children twelve years of age and younger. Children need well-balanced meals to meet their daily energy and nutritional needs. The meal patterns established for breakfast, lunch/supper and snacks provide this nourishment.

Licensed public or private non-profit child care or adult day care centers are eligible for the program, as are Head Start Programs. Also, licensed family or group child care homes may participate under a sponsoring organization.

#### **A.5(f) Summer Food Service Program**

The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) is available to children 18 years and younger in low-income areas during times when school meals are not available. Sponsors must follow a meal pattern to receive meal and administrative reimbursement that is the lesser of a rates calculation or actual costs.

Sponsors, which serve a substantial number of low-income children, are eligible to become program sponsors. Also, a school district may operate a SFSP for children who are part of a migrant education program.

#### **A.5(g) Food Distribution Program**

The USDA provides commodities through the Food Distribution Program (FDP). The purposes of the FDP are to improve the diets of those participating in the program, and to help strengthen the agricultural market for products produced by American farm Sponsors participating in the NSLP receive commodities under two separate categories - entitlement and bonus. Entitlement commodities are those, which the sponsor is "entitled", by law, to receive. USDA is required to provide a minimum level of commodities to each state agency for use in the NSLP. The state agency, in turn, is required to offer each sponsor the average per-meal value of donated foods and the full range of commodities available, depending on local preference. The value of these commodities is based upon the "Price Index for Food Used in Schools and Institutions" and is updated annually. Entitlement is derived by taking the National Average Value of Donated Foods times the number of meals served. Bonus commodities are those received over and above entitlement.

#### **A.5(h) Team Nutrition (TN)**

Regulatory changes in 1995 created a requirement that school meals comply with the recommendations of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and that they meet minimum standards for key nutrients and calories. To help meet the goal of healthier children, USDA launched Team Nutrition, an initiative designed to help make implementation of the new regulations in schools easier and more successful.

Team Nutrition aims to improve children's lifelong eating and physical activity habits. North Dakota's Team Nutrition goals focus on building a healthy school nutrition environment. Team Nutrition provides local and State agencies with innovative educational and technical resources that actively involve children and their parents in nutrition education programs at home and in school. Team Nutrition also supplies school food service professionals with state of the art tools and techniques to help them prepare nutritious, appealing meals.

## A.6 Regulatory Citations

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) numbers follow:

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>CFR</u>	<u>CFDA</u>
<a href="#">National School Lunch Program</a> .....	210 .....	10.555
<a href="#">School Breakfast Program</a> .....	220 .....	10.533
<a href="#">Special Milk Program</a> .....	215 .....	10.556
<a href="#">Child and Adult Care Food Program</a> .....	226 .....	10.558
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## **North Dakota Department of Public Instruction Child Nutrition and Food Distribution Programs**

### **SURVIVAL GUIDE**

This section is intended to provide focused information on issues related to the administration of School Nutrition Programs. The information may be useful for new authorized representatives and record keepers and is organized into the following sections:

- 1) General Information
- 2) Getting Started/Agreements
- 3) Understanding Basic Foodservice Requirements
- 4) Free and Reduced-Price Meal Eligibility and Verification
- 5) Claiming Reimbursement/State Matching Funds
- 6) Ordering Commodities
- 7) Other Reporting and Recordkeeping
- 8) Training and Professional Development

Additional information regarding these topics is provided in the *Administrative Manual for School Foodservice*, which is referenced frequently throughout this Guide.

### **General Information**

The United State Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food and Nutrition Service, is the federal agency which has oversight and administrative responsibility for child nutrition and food distribution programs funded by the federal government. The North Dakota Department of Public Instruction, Child Nutrition and Food Distribution Programs (State Agency), is the authorized agency responsible for the statewide administration of the programs. The State Agency has a direct relationship with the USDA Mountain Plains Regional Office in Denver, CO, and ultimately the USDA Headquarters offices in Washington, D.C. Currently, eight (8) separate USDA programs, plus additional grants and initiatives are administered by the State Agency. The Child Nutrition and Food Distribution web site provides additional program information: [www.dpi.state.nd.us/child](http://www.dpi.state.nd.us/child)

The State Agency is responsible for employing adequate staff to oversee and administer the programs. Staff members are generally located at the State Capitol in Bismarck, but some may work out of a regional office or their home. The State Agency has developed a strategic plan, which is under continual review and revision.

The State Agency prepares a biennial budget for both administrative and grant funds. Administrative funds are those which are required for state level operations. Grant funds are those which flow through to sponsors. The budget is included in the overall budget of the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction, and approved by the State Legislature.

The State Agency manages the USDA programs on the Food and Nutrition Programs (FNP) system, an Internet based application. With the FNP system, most program business functions are performed over the Internet. Local nutrition programs complete and update their annual application and monthly claims for reimbursement over the FNP system.

Sponsors must adhere to the [General Requirements for Federal Programs](#) (NDDPI, February 1998), which is referenced throughout the manual.

### **Getting Started/Agreements**

It is recommended that sponsors create a set of files for each school year. The files can be organized in the following categories:

- 1) Agreements, Free and Reduced-Price Policy Statement and Attachments
- 2) Applications for free and reduced-price meals, master list of eligible students
- 3) Newsletters and other communication from state agency
- 4) Invoices, receipts, billings, and ledger
- 5) Meal count data to support claims filed. If claim is not filed on FNP system, a copy of claim forms filed.

Locate the Program Agreement (SFN 5908), Free and Reduced-Price Policy Statement (SFN 9184/9185) and Attachments. These documents, along with the Sponsor and Site applications, which are located on the FNP system, constitute your agreement with the State Agency.

The Program Agreement is permanent and must be pulled forward to current year. This agreement covers all school nutrition and commodity programs. It is a legally binding agreement. Review the terms carefully.

The Sponsor and Site applications reflect current year operations of the program, and are updated annually in the summer. Several data fields on the Sponsor and Site applications are tied to various edit checks on the Claim for Reimbursement. It is important to update the Sponsor and Site applications on the FNP system whenever program changes occur.

The Free and Reduced-Price Policy Statement outlines all of the requirements for approval and verification of income eligibility applications and is considered permanent until changes are initiated at the state or local level. The elements to the policy statement are 1) the name of the individual designated to make eligibility determinations, 2) the name of the hearing official, 3) an assurance that the sponsor will abide by established hearing procedures and nondiscrimination practices, 4) the procedures to accept applications for free and reduced-price benefits.

Review all documents. If they cannot be located, contact the State Agency and duplicate copies will be sent.

### **Understanding Basic Foodservice Requirements**

The USDA regulations outline basic requirements for [traditional](#) or [enhanced lunch](#) and [traditional](#) or [enhanced breakfast](#). Various menu-planning options may be used to plan meals that meet the requirements. Review [Section B.2\(b\)](#) of the Administrative Manual for a complete description of these options. Menus must be planned to meet the [Dietary Guidelines for Americans](#) (DGAs) and various [nutrient standards](#). Menu and food production records must be maintained for all meals claimed for reimbursement.

The regulations require that students and parents be involved in the foodservice program. The sponsor may involve these individuals in an advisory committee, taste-



testing panel, or other group.

The foodservice department must adhere to state and local health and food safety requirements. These requirements are outlined in the manual, [North Dakota Requirements for Food Establishments](#).

The lead worker of each sponsor food preparation/service site must undergo initial and continuing training regarding the safe handling, preparation, and service of food. This comprehensive 10-hour course is important to all foodservice employees. The [Pathways to a Quality School Foodservice](#) sanitation and safety course meets this training requirement. Contact the State Agency for a list of other approved Sanitation courses. See Section E.3(a) of the manual for more information on the Pathways to Quality School Foodservice training series

### **Free and Reduced-Price Eligibility and Verification**

Establishing free and reduced-price meal eligibility and completing verification are two of the most important financial/record keeping functions in the foodservice program. This information is a deciding factor in the amount of federal reimbursement received by a sponsor. Chapter D of the manual provides the necessary details. Sponsors must ensure that there is an application or Meal Benefit Notice on file for meals served to students claimed in the free or reduced-price categories. This is an area closely reviewed by state agency staff members under federal monitoring guidelines.

The State Agency strives to keep paperwork to a minimum. Methods to streamline and reduce local reporting burden are continually explored. Most [program forms](#) are available on the DPI web-site as PDF files.

### **Claiming Reimbursement/ State Matching Funds**

Claims for reimbursement are filed over the FNP system. A separate claim is filed for each site.

Sponsors are strongly encouraged to submit their claims for reimbursement over the FNP system by the 10th of the month following the claim month to expedite payment. The sponsor may adjust claims, if necessary. However, certain guidelines and restrictions apply. See Section C.7 of the manual.

There are a series of automated edit checks built into the claim. Many of these edits are tied to information on the Sponsor and Site applications. For this reason, it is very important to maintain accurate, updated information about local program operations on the FNP system.

The State Agency is required to provide matching payments to sponsors participating in the NSLP. The matching formula is defined in the regulations. The State Agency uses the state match to pay all USDA Commodity warehousing and transportation fees sponsors incur each month. The balance of the state match due to the sponsor is paid out in May. The payment is based on the sponsor's prorated share of the state appropriation, based on participation in the NSLP. The State Agency may, when necessary, use other state revenues appropriated or used specifically for program purposes to meet the matching requirement.

### **Ordering Commodities**

USDA donated foods (commodities) are offered to sponsors through an annual commodity preference survey process. Sponsor allocation is based on its Planned Assistance Level (PAL). The PAL is determined by the sponsor's average daily participation. See [Section B.2\(c\)](#) for further information. An [FNP Tutorial for Commodities](#) is available on the Child Nutrition web site.

Commodities are shipped to the state by the USDA, and stored at a central warehouse. The State Agency enters contracts for state level warehousing and transportation services to sponsors. These contracts are entered into on behalf of sponsors, and all efforts are made to provide the best, most cost-effective service.

### **Other Reporting and Recordkeeping**

The State Agency routinely requests additional reports and information from sponsors.

The State Agency conducts occasional surveys to receive input on policy matters, training programs, and other issues. Sponsors are encouraged to provide input.

All program records must be retained for three fiscal years, plus the current year unless there are outstanding audit or review issues. In this case, the records must be retained until the issues are resolved.

### **Training and Professional Development**

The training and professional development of school foodservice and administrative personnel is a major function of the State Agency. Considerable resources are dedicated to training.

The State Agency offers continual training opportunities. Notices of upcoming training are sent out routinely. The State Agency also publishes monthly administrative newsletters which provide information on regulatory requirements, policy issues, technical assistance, ideas and other information. Sponsors are encouraged to utilize these newsletters, and make them readily available to staff members involved in the program.

A website is available to provide interactive online relationships with customers and stakeholders. The child nutrition website, [www.dpi.state.nd.us/dpi/child](http://www.dpi.state.nd.us/dpi/child) provides valuable program information to all customers.

## **B. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT**

### **B.1 Program Application and Approval**

#### **B.1(a) Eligible Agencies**

Agencies eligible for participation in school nutrition programs include:

- 1) educational units of high school grade or under, recognized as part of the educational system in the state,
- 2) public or nonprofit private classes of preprimary grade conducted in these agencies,
- 3) public or nonprofit private residential institutions which operate principally for the care of children, and if private, are licensed to provide residential child care services,
- 4) Other agencies eligible are homes for the mentally, emotionally or physically impaired, and unmarried mothers and their infants, group homes, halfway houses, orphanages, temporary shelters, long-term care facilities for chronically ill children, and juvenile detention centers.

#### **B.1(b) Eligible Individuals**

Eligible individuals are a) students of high school grade or under as determined by the State educational agency, enrolled in an educational unit of high school grade or under, including students who are mentally or physically disabled as defined by the state and who are participating in a school program established for the mentally or physically disabled; or b) persons under 21 chronological years of age who are enrolled in a public or nonprofit private residential child care institution which operates principally for the care of children.

#### **B.1(c) How to Apply**

Sponsors may request application forms from the State Agency. The complete application consists of the Program Agreement, Sponsor and Site Applications, Free/Reduced-Price Policy Statement and Attachments, and a Preaward Compliance Statement. Private, nonprofit institutions must also submit a document of nonprofit status and current licensing.

The sponsor will assign individuals to serve as Authorized Representative, Recordkeeper and Authorized Financial Representative. The Authorized Representative is the individual responsible for local program operations. A lead foodservice worker is designated for each site. Contact information for these individuals is collected during the Sponsor and Site application process.

#### **B.1(d) Complete Agreement**

Sponsors must maintain a complete agreement file for each fiscal (school) year. This file, at a minimum, will contain the Program Agreement and the Free/Reduced-Price Policy Statement and Attachments.

#### **B.1(e) Application Procedures**

The State Agency initiates the annual Sponsor and Site application process. The Sponsor and Site applications reflect current year operations of the program, and are updated annually in the summer. Several data fields on the Sponsor and Site applications are tied to various edit checks on the Claim for Reimbursement. It is

important to update the Sponsor and Site applications on the FNP system whenever program changes occur.

The Program Agreement (SFN 5908) is brought forward from the past year, unless a new or updated agreement is to be completed. A change in sponsor administration does not require a new agreement.

The Free/Reduced-Price Policy Statement (SFN 9184/SFN 9185) is pulled forward to the current year's file, unless a new or updated statement is completed. A change in sponsor determining and/or hearing official does not require a new policy statement. Changes to policy statement attachments can be made during the Sponsor and Site application process. The most common change is to the Meal Counting/Claim Preparation Form (SFN 9188/SFN 9189).

## **B.2 Policies**

The following policies apply to three general areas of program management: Fiscal/Administrative, Foodservice, and Commodities. References to the document [General Requirements for Federal Programs](#) (NDDPI, February, 1998) are noted.

### **B.2(a) Fiscal/Administrative Policies**

#### **Waivers**

The Healthy Meals for Healthy Americans Act of 1994 gives USDA the authority to waive certain statutory and regulatory provisions which govern the programs. A waiver may be requested by a state agency, or by the state agency on behalf of a sponsor. The USDA is not permitted to waive any current requirement related to 1) the nutritional content of meals, 2) individual entitlement to free and reduced-price meals, 3) the maximum amount charged for a reduced-price meal, 4) federal reimbursement rates, 5) the distribution of program funds, 6) the equitable participation of private schools and children enrolled, 7) maintenance of effort requirements, 8) the disclosure of information relating to students receiving free or reduced-price meals and other recipients of benefits, 9) the commodity distribution program, 10) the maintenance of non-profit foodservice operation, 11) the sale of competitive foods, and 12) enforcement of any individual rights.

#### **Meal Counting Procedures**

Meal counting procedures refer to the methods by which sponsors obtain the data to be reported on the claim for reimbursement. An adequate meal counting system will have the following characteristics:

- Meal counts are taken at the "point-of-service" which is that point where a determination can accurately be made that a reimbursable free, reduced-price or paid lunch or breakfast has been served to an eligible child. The "point of service" is usually located at the end of the meal service line.
- Meal counts are taken during each meal service.
- Meal counts must be taken in a manner that prevents the overt identification of students eligible for free or reduced-price meals.
- Meal counts yield an accurate daily count of the number of free, reduced-price and paid lunches/breakfasts served.

## **Non-allowable Meal Counting Procedures**

- Counts taken in the classroom
- Counts based on attendance
- Counts from the number of tickets sold/issued
- Head counts
- Tray counts
- Paid meal counts obtained by “backing out” the numbers of free and reduced price meals from the total number of meals

## **Automated Meal Counting Systems**

When an automated system is used as a meal counting system, the sponsor must have a manual counting system that could be used if a mechanical failure of the automated equipment occurs. Any printed material generated by the computerized system that is not stored electronically must be maintained on file.

## **Claims for Reimbursement**

Claims for reimbursement are filed over the FNP system. A separate claim is filed for each site.

Sponsors are strongly encouraged to submit their claims for reimbursement over the FNP system by the 10th of the month following the claim month to expedite payment. The sponsor may adjust claims, if necessary. However, certain guidelines and restrictions apply. See Section C.7 of the manual.

## **Claims Review (Edit Check)**

Sponsors are required by regulation to conduct a claims review process on claim information prior to submission of the monthly claim for reimbursement. The Claims Review Process is provided annually to sponsors and may be used for this purpose. Claims review includes comparing the number of free and reduced-price and paid eligible students served to the number participating in each category, and to the number of eligible students adjusted for attendance. These reviews are conducted on daily information and are completed for each site. Data used for this review and all documentation for the claim is to be maintained on file at the sponsor and available for review. A [prototype form](#) for this process is located on the Child Nutrition web site.

## **Sponsor Self-Review**

Every program year, sponsors with more than one foodservice site must perform at least one on-site review of each site under its jurisdiction. The on-site review must take place prior to February 1. The review is to ensure that the claim is based on the approved counting system and that the system, as implemented, yields the actual number of reimbursable free, reduced-price and paid meals served for each day of operation. A [prototype on-site monitoring form](#) is located on the Child Nutrition web site.

If a review disclosed problems with the meal counting or claiming procedures, the sponsor shall ensure that the site develops and implements a corrective action plan; and within 45 calendar days of the review, conduct an on-site follow-up review to determine that the corrective action has been completed and the problem resolved.

## **Adult Meals**

There is no reimbursement or commodities provided for meals served to adults. Reimbursement funds and student payments may not be used to subsidize lunches for adults who do not have specific duties directly related to the operation and administration of the foodservice program.

The following guidelines to pricing adult meals are provided:

- Meals served to foodservice employees may be provided at no cost.
- Meals served to adults whose primary job is to administer or manage the foodservice may be provided at no cost.
- The cost of meals served at no charge to teachers or others who supervise students during meal service may be paid by the general fund. As an alternative, the cost of these meals may be considered "paid" by the in-kind contributions made by the sponsor to the foodservice program. The in-kind contributions are generally administrative expenses, the cost of facilities and maintenance, and utilities. The process for paying for adult meals with in kind contributions must be documented by the sponsor.
- The cost of all other adult meals is not attributable to the program, and the individuals must be charged the full cost of the meal or these meals must be supported by a payment from the general fund.
- The minimum adult lunch charge, including lunches served to teachers and other adults without direct program responsibilities, is to be set above the highest student charge by the current amount of paid meal reimbursement rate, plus the current commodity value per meal.

Adults are to be served the same menu and portions as students.

### **Supervision During the Serving Period**

It is an administrative determination as to who is responsible for lunchroom supervision. Lunchroom supervision is an allowable foodservice account expenditure. Playground supervision is not an allowable school foodservice expenditure.

### **Pricing Student Meals**

Sponsors may operate as a charge or no-charge program. Charge programs establish and collect student payments. No-charge programs do not collect payments from students.

The sponsor has complete discretion in establishing student meal prices. It is recommended that the established charge, at a minimum, cover the cost of producing the meal.

The maximum reduced-price meal charges are established by regulation and are currently \$.40 for lunch, \$.30 for breakfast, and \$.15 for snack. Sponsors may vary the reduced charge within the maximums allowed.

### **Reimbursement for Students Not Enrolled**

When a foodservice program serves students of another school who participate in meal service because of an educational or extra-curricular event, the host school may claim reimbursement for the meals served to these students. Visiting students receiving meals that meet reimbursement requirements are to be claimed in the paid meal

category.

To claim reimbursement for these students, add the number of student meals served to the total of paid meals served on the monthly claim for the site at which the meals were served. Maintain documentation with the meal count information for the site and month in which the event occurred stating the actual count of extra students, the event and the date of the event.

### **Home Based School Children**

Home-based students who participate at the public school in an activity which is considered an integral part of the school curriculum, the timing of which necessitates their being in the public school during meal service periods, must be offered a breakfast or lunch. The household may apply for free or reduced-price benefits. Curricular activities must be conducted immediately prior to and/or immediately following the meal service period. The school is not required to provide meals to partial-day students who are not scheduled to be in the school during meal service times. The school may, however, choose to provide meals to these students.

### **Student Helpers**

Students cannot be required to work for their meals. Meals served without charge to students who work in the foodservice program are to be claimed in the appropriate reimbursement category for the individual student.

If the school is paying a student worker for work done and issues a check to the student, it can be construed that an employee/employer relationship exists. The minimum wage must be paid and adequate payroll records must be maintained. For information regarding student helpers, contact the State Labor Department.

### **Handling Lost, Stolen and Misused Meal Tickets**

Tickets refer to daily, weekly or monthly paper tickets, cards, coins or tokens. USDA policy outlines minimum policy requirements in replacing lost, stolen and misused tickets. It is recommended that the policy and procedures established by the sponsor for issuing ticket replacements to students eligible for free and reduced-price meals be extended to the loss of full-price tickets. If a uniform policy is not implemented, sponsors must exercise care to prevent the overt identification of students eligible for free or reduced-price meals when reissuing meal tickets. Any system which limits the number of tickets reissued to a student must conform to these USDA guidelines:

- Households must be advised in writing of the sponsor policy regarding missing meal tickets and of the student's responsibility for tickets issued.
- A minimum of three ticket replacements, or special meal arrangements resulting from three lost, stolen or misused tickets must be allowed for each student within each school year, regardless of the replacement cost of the ticket.
- The sponsor must maintain a list of students who have reported missing tickets in the current school year and the number of occurrences for each student. Prior to denying a meal to any student without a ticket, the list should be reviewed to determine if the student has already had three ticket replacements.
- At least one advance written notice must be given to the household prior to refusal to allow additional meals or ticket replacements.
- Meals must always be provided to preprimary and young primary students or for any

disabled student who may be unable to take full responsibility for a meal ticket.

### **Free or Reduced-Price Meals**

All sponsors participating in the NSLP, SBP or AS must serve meals or snacks free or at a reduced price, or free milk through the SMP to any student who is a member of a household which has an annual income not above the applicable household size and income level established by the USDA and which has submitted an application for free or reduced-price benefits, or is categorically eligible for benefits.

Categorically eligible students are those who receive benefits under the Food Stamp and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Programs. At least annually, these households will receive a Meal Benefit Notice from the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction or the North Dakota Department of Human Services. This document serves as the application for free meal benefits. Students who receive benefits under the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) are also categorically eligible.

All students in a household must be provided the same benefits. However, in rare cases, certain students may be excluded from categorical eligibility, and this will be noted on the Meal Benefit Notice. To qualify for meal benefits an application for free or reduced-price meals containing income information must be completed for these students.

### **Special Assistance Certification and Reimbursement Alternatives**

There are three options available to sponsors under special assistance alternatives:

Provision I: In sponsors where at least 80% of the students enrolled are eligible for free or reduced-price meals, annual certification of students eligible for free meals may be reduced to a minimum of once every two consecutive school years.

Provision II: In sponsors where all students are served meals at no charge regardless of eligibility, annual certification of students eligible for free or reduced-price meals may be reduced to a minimum of once every four consecutive school years.

Provision III: In sponsors that serve meals at no charge to all students for four (4) successive years including the "base year", reimbursement will equal the base year (adjusted for inflation and enrollment). Program costs in excess of reimbursement income must be met by the sponsor from non-federal sources.

More information on these provisions is available from the State Agency.

### **Unpaid Meal Accounts**

If students eligible for reduced-price or regular price meals have not paid for meals, the foodservice program has the option of denying future meal service. It is strongly encouraged that a local policy be adopted. In the policy, notice should be given stating that if outstanding meal charges have not been paid within a specified number of days, meals will no longer be provided.

The sponsor must provide a meal to any student paying for the meal that day, regardless of the balance of unpaid meal charges. The sponsor may choose to provide



an alternate meal to students who do not have funds to pay for the planned meal. This meal may not be claimed for reimbursement unless it meets meal pattern requirements.

### **Multiple Sponsors**

Multiple sponsors can be allowed to participate under one agreement. The authorized representative of the sponsor signing the agreement would assume full liability and financial responsibility for the operation of all foodservice programs under the agreement.

### **Use of School Foodservice Funds**

Income accruing to the foodservice program in any sponsor shall be used only for program purposes; however, such income shall not be used to purchase land or to acquire or construct buildings. School foodservice funds may be used to make capital improvements to foodservice facilities upon approval of the State Agency. Funds may be placed into contingency accounts for use in future major purchases or capital improvements.

### **Contracts Between Sponsors for Meals**

Sponsors may enter into a contract to prepare and provide meals, snacks, or other food services for persons or programs not affiliated with the sponsor, provided that the agency initiating the contract first demonstrates that there are no private entities able and willing to enter into such a contract.

Sponsors may not advertise to the general public its willingness to provide meals, snacks, or other food services for persons or programs not affiliated with the sponsor.

The minimum per-meal charge to the program receiving meals from a sponsor participating in the NSLP should be the per-meal cost, plus the total of the 1) per meal rate of commodity assistance and the 2) basic reimbursement that is received for all lunches. Assistance in contracting may be provided by the State Agency. A signed copy of the approved contract must be filed with the State Agency.

### **Retention of Records**

The sponsor must maintain, for each site, full and accurate records of all program operations. All accounts and records must be kept for a period of not less than three years after the end of the fiscal year to which they pertain, unless there are unresolved audit or review findings. In this case, the records must be retained until resolution occurs. All records must be available for audit or review at any time by the State Agency, state or independent auditors, or the USDA.

Records to be retained include free and reduced-price meal applications, agreements, claims, meal counts which support the claim, menus and production information, commodity orders and civil rights information. Records such as Sponsor and Site applications and claims for reimbursement may be maintained electronically on the FNP system.

Sponsors that have implemented a Special Provision as outlined on page 24 must maintain records from the base year for the duration of time that the sponsor claims meals based on base year information plus three years after the end of the fiscal year to which they pertain.

### **Civil Rights Requirements**

(Reference *General Requirements for Federal Programs*, Page 1).

No person shall, on grounds of race, color, national origin, age, sex or disability, be excluded from participation in, or subjected to discrimination in any program or activity funded, in whole or in part, by federal funds.

Each year sponsors must collect information on the racial/ethnic makeup of all students applying for free or reduced-price meals. This information must be maintained on the Collection of Racial/Ethnic Data form and kept on file for a period of three full fiscal years plus the current year. Identification of racial/ethnic makeup may be accomplished by a sponsor official through observation, personal knowledge, or through voluntary self-identification by the applicant. Collected data will be reviewed by the State Agency during regularly scheduled reviews.

Local compliance with public notification requirements are monitored on a regular basis. Public notification requirements include:

- The display of an FNS approved non-discrimination “Justice for All” poster in a prominent place at each site participating in a USDA Child Nutrition Program.
- The availability of program information in the appropriate translations as needed.
- Procedures for providing program information to the public upon request.
- Procedures for providing the non-discrimination statement and procedures for filing a complaint in any information concerning the program or program activities to parents or guardians of beneficiaries or potential beneficiaries.
- An annual public release of the organization’s nondiscrimination policy.

USDA’s nondiscrimination clause for Child Nutrition Programs is:

In accordance with Federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture policy, this institution is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability. To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD).

## **B.2(b) Foodservice Policies**

### **Menu Planning Options**

The regulations require that all lunches and breakfasts served under the NSLP and SBP meet the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Meals must provide 1/3 of the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) for key nutrients for lunch and 1/4 of the RDA for breakfast when averaged over the course of a week.

Sponsors have several options to choose from to plan menus to meet these requirements:

**Nutrient Standard Menu Planning** (NSMP) is a method of developing menus based on computer analysis of key nutrients. Computer software approved by the USDA is required for the nutrition analysis of meals. With the exception of milk, this option does not require that specific foods be served. Prerequisites for planning and serving meals under this option include computer hardware and USDA-approved software, computer

operating knowledge, standardized recipes, and complete information on all purchased convenience foods.

**Assisted Nutrient Standard Menu Planning (ANSMP)** allows schools without technical resources to serve meals planned to meet nutrient standards as in the above option. Menus are developed by an agency or individual outside the school. The major prerequisite for this option is that the menu cycle be developed using USDA-approved software and include recipes, portion sizes, procurement specification and preparation methods. The menu cycle must be approved by the State Agency prior to use.

**Traditional Lunch and Breakfast Meal Patterns** require minimum quantities of four specific food components, meat/meat alternate, fruits/vegetables, grains/breads, and milk be offered to students at each meal.

**Enhanced Lunch and Breakfast Meal Patterns** require minimum quantities from the four component groups as in the above option. To increase calories and proportionately decrease the amount of calories from fat, the minimum serving sizes of fruits/vegetables and grains/breads are increased from amounts specified in the traditional meal pattern.

### **Additional Menu Planning Approaches**

The final rule for alternate menu planning approaches was adopted in May 2000. There are two levels of modifications permitted under the food-based menu planning approaches:

- Minor modifications are “pre-approved” and only apply to the National School Lunch Program. The State Agency should be notified if you intend to utilize these minor modifications. 1) If only one age or grade is outside the established level for most of the children, schools may use the nutrition standards for the majority. 2) Schools using the traditional food-based menu planning approach can adopt the nutrient standards developed for the other menu planning approaches. 3) The minimum amount of meat/meat alternate served on any given day can be one ounce, provided that a full 10 ounces of meat/meat alternate be available over a 5-day week. When several meat/meat alternates are available daily you may count the largest amount of meat/meat alternate offered.
- Sponsors may also develop major changes to one of the existing menu planning approaches. Child Nutrition Program staff must approve the schools’ plan and monitor compliance. Sponsors must provide documentation addressing how the guidelines will be met.

### **Denying Meals as a Disciplinary Action**

The denial of paid, free, or reduced-price meals or snacks and free or paid milk as a disciplinary action is prohibited. A student may be disallowed from eating in the school foodservice facility, and/or a different meal may be offered, but a reimbursable meal, snack under the AS snack program or milk under the SMP must still be made available.

### **Parent and Student Involvement**

Regulations require sponsors to develop plans/programs to involve parents and students. This involvement will likely result in better acceptance of foods, higher participation, and increased awareness of the link between nutrition and learning.

### **Use of School Food Service for Other Purposes**

Permission for outside school or community groups to use school foodservice facilities

should be obtained from the school administration. The local administration should have a written policy governing the use of the facilities. When the school foodservice facility is used by school or community groups for food service, the State Agency recommends that the school have a school foodservice worker on duty in order to ensure proper use and care of equipment and facilities.

Precaution must be taken that no supplies purchased with school foodservice funds be used by groups utilizing the foodservice facility.

### **Food Safety Inspections**

The Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-336) requires schools participating in the NSLP or the SBP to obtain food safety inspections conducted by a State or local governmental agency responsible for such inspections at least once a year if a State or local governmental agency does not otherwise require inspections. This provision does not apply to schools that must comply with State or local requirements for food safety inspections, such as those for food service establishments on Indian reservations, even if the time frames for these inspections are less frequent than annual. Moreover, if a State or local governmental agency responsible for food safety inspections conducts voluntary inspections in schools, these inspections may be counted toward meeting this requirement.

### **Food Service Management Companies**

Food Service Management Companies (FSMC) may provide meal service to sponsors by meeting certain requirements. Proper procurement practices must be followed and there must be a contract between the sponsor and the FSMC. Sponsors which are considering a contractual arrangement with a FSMC must contact the State Agency for information. All contracts must be reviewed and approved by the State Agency.

### **Procedures for School Closing**

When a sponsor closes, the following procedures should be followed:

- All commodities should be transferred to the sponsor where the majority of the students will be attending.
- Funds that remain in the school foodservice account after the program ends may be absorbed into the school's general fund.
- Equipment must be disposed of in accordance with Property Management Standards outlined in *General Requirements for Federal Programs*, Page 15-16.

### **Food Service Personnel Training**

The lead worker of each sponsor food preparation/service site must undergo initial and continuing training regarding the safe handling, preparation, and service of food. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall by rule prescribe the nature, scope, and frequency of the training. Certain agencies, because of the nature of meal service provided or the education/training background of the lead worker, may be exempt from this requirement. In such case, a waiver must be submitted by the sponsor and approved by the Department.

### **Special Dietary Needs**

Sponsors shall provide special meals, at no extra charge, to students whose disability

restricts their diet. There are no exceptions to this requirement.

Sponsors shall require students to provide certification from a licensed physician detailing the alternate diet, and that special meals are needed because of the disability. A medical statement, signed by a licensed physician, must be on file. The statement must include: 1) the child's disability and an explanation of why the disability restricts the child's diet; 2) the major life activity affected by the disability; and 3) the food/s to be omitted from the diet and the food/s that must be substituted. Meal service shall be provided in the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of the disabled child.

Generally, persons with allergies, food intolerance and those who are obese are not considered disabled, unless their condition substantially limits one or more major life activity. Sponsors may also make substitutions for non-disabled children who are unable to consume the regular meal because of medical or other special dietary needs.

For further information regarding special dietary needs, the USDA manual, *Accommodating Children with Special Dietary Needs in the School Nutrition Programs*, is available from the State Agency.

### **Special Requests for Meal Substitutions**

Special requests for meal substitutions related to ethnic or religious preferences may be granted at the sponsor's discretion. If substitutions are made, the substitution must be within the same food component. In order to claim meals for reimbursement, the required portion sizes of the minimum number of food components must be taken by the student.

### **Meals Consumed Off-Site**

Meals reimbursed under the program are to be served and consumed as part of the school or institutional program, on school or institution premises. Meals given to students to take home are not reimbursable.

However, meals such as those taken on field trips or provided to students in a work/study situation may be claimed for reimbursement if they meet the meal pattern requirements and are served and consumed as part of a school/institution function. These functions must be part of the curriculum and not extracurricular events. Meals served off-site should be subject to especially stringent sanitary measures to avoid contamination. In all situations of off-site meal consumption, care must be taken to ensure that accurate meal count records are maintained of free, reduced-price and paid meals and overt identification is avoided.

### **Ala Carte System**

An ala carte foodservice system is one in which individually priced food items are made available to participants. All income derived from ala carte sales must be deposited in the foodservice account.

### **Non-reimbursable Ala Carte**

When the line is strictly cash and does not allow the use of tickets, the food item combinations which would normally qualify for reimbursement may not be claimed.

### **Reimbursable Ala Carte**

If a sponsor chooses to claim reimbursement for ala carte meals, the following criteria

must be met:

- Any student, regardless of eligibility category, must be able to use the line and must be allowed to either pay cash or use a ticket.
- There must be no overt identification of students by eligibility category.
- The complete meal must be offered and priced as a unit.
- Students must be allowed to choose all components of the reimbursable meal for the unit price.
- Students must select adequate food items to be considered a reimbursable meal.
- If a student does not take meal components which are considered a reimbursable meal, separate prices must be charged on each item. The meals cannot be claimed for reimbursement.
- The meals must be counted at the “point of service” .

### **Offer vs. Serve**

Under offer vs. serve in the traditional or enhanced meal pattern options in the NSLP, students must select at least three of the five food items on the menu. Meals consisting of three, four, or five food items are reimbursable. Under Nutrient Standard or Assisted Nutrient Standard Menu Planning (NSMP or ANSMP), the number of items students must select depends on the number of items offered. At a minimum, the entrée plus one other item must be selected. The offer vs. serve provision is required in grades 9-12. The provision is optional at the elementary level.

Offer vs. serve in the SBP is optional for all grades. Under offer vs. serve, students must take three of the four food items if breakfast menus are planned following the traditional or enhanced meal pattern options. Offer vs. serve at breakfast for menus planned under NSMP or ANSMP requires that a minimum of two items be selected, depending on the number of items offered.

### **Leftover Foods**

Sponsors are required to plan and prepare, based on participation trends, an adequate amount of food to provide one meal per child per day. Food prepared in excess of the quantity needed may be served again as a leftover. It is imperative that proper sanitation and food handling practices be used when utilizing leftover foods. Of major importance is that foods be reheated to the temperature of 165 degrees F.

No food or supplies, including leftovers, may be taken from the foodservice facility. All purchased food and USDA donated foods are the property of the foodservice program. State agency or local authorities must be notified regarding the removal of food or USDA commodities.

USDA policy allows the donation of leftover foods to soup kitchens or homeless shelters and other nonprofit facilities under compliance with state and local health standards. State law (N.D.C.C. 10-05.1) requires that foods donated be in sound condition and free from spoilage, and specifies that donating agencies are not liable for product donated. Under state law, donations may be made to any charitable and non-profit organizations.

### **Competitive Foods**

The sale of competitive food items of minimal nutritional value is prohibited in the foodservice area during meal service times. Foods considered to be of "minimal

nutritional value" include carbonated beverages, frozen sweetened water and flavored ices, candies such as hard candies, jellies and gums, fondant, licorice, candy coated popcorn, and chewing gum.

USDA policy defines food service areas as "areas on school premises where program meals are either served or eaten". Student access to foods of minimal nutrition including carbonated beverages in these areas is considered a violation of the competitive foods rule.

Foods other than those of "minimal nutritional value" may be sold in the foodservice area. In this case, the profits must accrue to the food service account.

### **Child Nutrition (CN) Labeling**

The Child Nutrition (CN) Labeling Program is administered by the USDA. This voluntary program involves the review of a manufacturer's recipe or product formulation to determine the contribution a serving of a commercially prepared product makes toward the meal pattern requirements.

The CN label appears on a product label in a box outlined with "CN" on each side. The CN label does not mean that the USDA endorses a particular product. However, if a CN labeled product is used in accordance with the manufacturer's directions, the sponsor is protected from an overclaim being established during review or audit. Foodservice personnel are responsible for reading the information in the label and determining how the product contributes to the menu.

### **Convenience Foods**

The term "convenience food" refers to commercially prepared menu items. Those sponsors using convenience food items shall be responsible for providing information on how the product meets the meal pattern requirements. Product data sheets from a company or CN labels are examples of documentation.

### **Production Records**

As an aid to effective food service management, school nutrition programs are required to maintain production information. The production information provides ongoing documentation of the menu, meal components, planned portion size, quantity prepared, number of meals served, and other information. This is valuable information for purchasing and future menu planning.

Production records will be evaluated during reviews conducted by the State Agency. A production record [prototype](#) is available to sponsors to assist in the maintaining of production information.

### **Unopened Milk Cartons**

To avoid food waste, cartons of milk that have been served to students but are not opened may be reused if the milk is handled properly and returned to refrigeration as soon as possible.

### **Storage**

Sponsors must take preventive measures to avoid the loss of product due to the failure of freezers/coolers, spoilage, infestation or theft. Accordingly, it is recommended that

sponsors contract with a qualified firm for pest control, or have sponsor employees take preventive measures for pest control. Also, freezer/cooler operations and temperatures must be monitored on a routine basis, including during the summer months. Storage areas must be kept locked when not in use.

Foodservice items should be stored six inches (6") off the floor and away from the wall to allow for proper circulation. Frozen foods should be held at temperatures of -10 to 0 degrees F. Temperature readings should be taken at least three times per week during school, on school breaks and summer vacation. Foods requiring refrigeration must be maintained at temperatures of 36 to 40 degrees F. Dry storage areas must be maintained at a temperature not to exceed 70 degrees F. There should be proper ventilation in all storage areas.

## **Inventory**

(Reference *General Requirements for Federal Programs*, Page 15-16)

Equipment Inventory: It is required that an equipment inventory be maintained.

Food Inventory: The objectives of inventory are to prevent shortages, minimize food loss and keep inventories at moderate levels. Inventory methods for foodservice are of two major types: perpetual and physical.

A perpetual inventory is an up-to-date list of product on hand. These inventory records include the amount of food received, amount of food used, and amount of food in storage. Only full cases should be included in the inventory record. Perishable items are considered consumed each month; therefore, they are not inventoried. Entries must be posted to the perpetual inventory record daily for accuracy.

A physical inventory is an actual count of all items in storage. A physical inventory should be reconciled to the perpetual inventory, and is usually taken once a month.

## **B.2(c) Commodity Policies**

### **Availability of Commodities**

The variety of commodities made available by the USDA depends upon agricultural market conditions and other factors. From the foods available, the USDA makes an offering to the State Agency. The State Agency will accept or reject an offering based on food preference surveys completed by the sponsors, the nutritional value of the food, the price of the food, and other factors. USDA pays the initial costs associated with the packing, processing and transporting of product to the state warehouse.

The amount of commodity food available to the state is based on the State's Average Daily Participation (ADP) for lunch. The State Agency allocates commodities to each sponsor based on its individual ADP.

### **Planned Assistance Level (PAL)**

Each year, sponsors are advised of their Planned Assistance Level (PAL). The PAL is the dollar value of commodities the sponsor is entitled to receive for the year, based on



its Average Daily Participation (ADP). ADP is adjusted in October of each year using information from the sponsor Basic Claim for Reimbursement. The amount of PAL is equal to ADP times a variable commodity assistance rate times 180 days for schools/365 days for institutions.

### **Commodity Orders (Preference Surveys)**

A Preference Survey is a periodic list of available commodities that will be sent electronically to the Food Distribution Contact at the school. The surveys list the commodities offered and which months each item is available. The surveys are completed online through the FNP system.

The major preference surveys for the next school year are sent to each sponsor during January or February of each school year. There are 3 different surveys:

- Group A foods (meat, poultry, fish, fruits/vegetables)
- Group B foods (dairy products, cereals, grains, oils, nuts)
- Processed foods (pizza sticks, pizza quesadilla, frozen omelet)

These surveys represent the majority of the commodities for the year. Additional surveys may be available for bonus items.

Bonus foods are large surpluses of any food made available to schools at no “cost” to the school’s PAL entitlement.

It is expected that about 85% of the school’s commodities will be ordered on the first 3 preference surveys (Group A, Group B, and Processed). Any additional preference surveys sent out have a very limited selection of commodities. School districts are notified by e-mail whenever a new preference survey is available. If the school does not want to order any of the items, they may indicate this by clicking on the, “Check this box to decline this preference survey” icon.

If more information is needed on a commodity, click on the blue ID number next to the commodity name. For example, green beans are A061. Clicking on the A061 will bring up the USDA Commodity Fact Sheet on green beans. The Fact Sheets have information on how the food is packaged, cooking instructions, and nutritional information. Clicking on the “back” (⇐) icon in the upper left corner will bring the preference survey back up.

Another resource is the USDA Food Buying Guide for Child Nutrition Programs. This is available at: <http://schoolmeals.nal.usda.gov/FBG/buyingguide.html>

### **Order Adjustments**

In a perfect world the combined commodity orders from all school districts would equal perfectly full truckloads for each product. However, it is very likely the State Agency will need to adjust orders for full truckloads. The order adjustments will take place in February or March. By the end of the school year, each school district will be notified of the commodity products and amount of each product that will be received each month.

The state will make order adjustments as follows:

- When orders almost fill a truck, a full truckload will be ordered. The extra product will be offered again at a later date on another preference survey.

- When orders are slightly over a truckload, the order will be adjusted down. The State Agency will fill small school district orders first. That will be done because it is more difficult for a small district to handle a one or two case shortage than for a larger district. For example: a large district ordering 50 cases and only receiving 47 cases is not as severely affected as a small district ordering one case and receiving none.

USDA limits the total amount of certain commodity items such as breaded chicken, ground beef, turkey deli meat, and chicken fajita meat that each state can order. If the consolidated order is more than the state allotment, those commodity items will be allocated to schools according to their average daily participation.

### **Delivery**

The FNP system creates delivery orders from the preference surveys submitted. One delivery is made to each sponsor each month. The sponsor may choose the location of the delivery site. Small schools may want to consolidate food orders to every other month to save on transportation expenses.

### **Warehousing and Transportation Contracts**

The State Agency, on behalf of sponsors, enters contracts for the warehousing and transportation of commodity foods. Contracts are entered which offer the most optimal warehousing and delivery system for the state. Contract price and other factors are considered when contracts are negotiated and entered by the State Agency. Sponsors are advised annually of the name of the contractors, and of the procedures for remitting payment for services.

### **Warehousing and Delivery Services**

The State Agency is responsible for ensuring that commodity foods are safely warehoused and transported to sponsors. Sponsors participate in the state contract and have foods delivered at least monthly, or less frequently upon request. Under current contract terms, deliveries are made between 7:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. This schedule may be extended at the request of or by permission of the sponsor. The contractor is responsible for delivering the foods "to the dock". The contractor is not responsible or obligated to deliver foods to the storage or any other area of the facility.

Payments for commodity warehousing and transporting are currently made using each agency's state match funds. When all of the sponsor's funds are used, the State Agency will notify the sponsor by letter of the amount due for transportation and warehousing.

### **Commodity Processing**

Under commodity processing, foods are further processed by commercial food processors into food items which are more usable or acceptable in the foodservice program. In processing, the value of the commodity is passed on to the sponsor in the form of a discount. Commodities may not be processed into another form without a processing agreement.

At the beginning of each school year, sponsors are advised by the State Agency of companies approved to process commodities into end products. Sponsors may initiate their own commodity processing, but the agreement must be approved by the State

Agency.

State Processing Under state processing, the agreement is initiated at the State Agency. Processed products are distributed through the normal distribution system.

### **Use of Commodity Foods**

The sponsor may use the commodities across programs as long as all income accrues to the nonprofit food service account in the same manner income currently accrues from the use of supplies purchased with food service account funds.

### **Combining Commodity Orders**

Sponsors wishing to combine orders should notify the State Agency of this intent. Each sponsor should submit a separate order. The State Agency will combine the orders and arrange for delivery to a specified agency.

### **Receipting of Commodities**

When commodities are delivered by the contractor, a commodity receipt is provided. The receipt contains the type and quantity of food delivered.

All recipient agencies are responsible for checking the receipt against product delivered to ensure that the type and quantities are correct, and that product arrives in good condition. Shortages and/or damages must be noted on the signature sheet before the driver leaves the premises. Any overages must be returned to the transporter. If a notation of shortages/damages is not indicated on the signature sheet, the sponsor is liable for the product.

Sponsors must also acknowledge receipt of commodities on the FNP system each month. Directions for completing this are available under the Food Distribution section of the Child Nutrition web site.

### **Complaints**

The [Commodity Quality Complaint Report](#) (SFN 18966) is to be used for a complaint related to the quality of a commodity food. The contract number, lot and box numbers requested on this form are found on the original container, and are needed to adequately process the complaint.

Foods may not be destroyed until the sponsor receives notification from the State Agency.

### **Inventories**

Sponsors must treat and safeguard commodities just as it does with items purchased with foodservice account funds. Good inventory management and control practices must be maintained.

### **Transfers**

Occasionally, a sponsor may have an excess inventory of a commodity item. A sponsor may arrange for a transfer of commodities to another sponsor on a local level. Expenses incurred in the transfer of commodities are the responsibility of the sponsor requesting the transfer.

If program operations will end at the sponsor due to school closing or other reason, the sponsor should make arrangements to transfer remaining commodities to another sponsor. Usually, the sponsor receiving the majority of the students from a closing school will receive the available inventory of commodities.

## C. FINANCIAL ISSUES

### C.1 Financial Management System

(Reference *General Requirements for Federal Programs*, Page 10)

Federal regulations require sponsors to maintain a financial management system to account for revenues and expenditures of the school foodservice program. The financial management system must document that expenditures made with program funds are allowable and that the program is operating on a nonprofit basis. To maintain a nonprofit status, sponsors must maintain net cash resources which do not exceed three month's average expenditures.

Sponsors must adhere to the following financial management guidelines. All records shall be supported by source documents such as receipts and invoices. Records shall be maintained which adequately identify the source and use of all funds. Accurate, current and complete disclosure of the financial status of the school foodservice or nutrition programs shall be made as requested. Effective control over, and accountability for, all funds, property, and other school foodservice or nutrition program assets shall be made to assure that they are safeguarded and used solely for authorized purposes.

For the recording and reporting of financial transactions, a computerized or manual ledger must be maintained. In public school districts, the ledger should be designed to identify revenue and expenditure object codes from the North Dakota School District Financial Report, Fund Group 5, Food Services. Private, nonprofit and other sponsors must identify revenues and expenditures in the following categories:

Revenue	Expenses
Interest Income	Salaries
Student Payments	Benefits
Adult Payments	Purchased Services
Other Income	Food
State Matching Income	Supplies
Federal Reimbursement	Equipment
Transfers/School District Contribution	Others
	Interfund Transfer
	Indirect Costs

Following is a partial listing of allowable and unallowable foodservice expenditures. (Reference *General Requirements for Federal Programs*, Page 11-12) If additional information is needed concerning the allowability of an expenditure, the State Agency should be contacted.

Allowable Costs:	
Accounting Payroll Preparation	Depreciation
Compensation for Personnel Administration	Procurement Service

Personal Services Printing and Reproduction Legal Expenses A Maintenance and Repair Audit Services Materials and Supplies (food) Bonding Memberships, Subscriptions, Advertising and Professional Activities	Equipment Training and Education Employee Fringe Benefits Transportation Exhibits Travel Communications Central Stores
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Unallowable Costs:
Bad Debts Entertainment Gratuities Rent or Usage fees for district-owned facilities Contingencies Fines and Penalties Contributions and Donations Interest and Other Financial Costs Land Purchases Building construction or acquisition

## **C.2 Food and Nutrition Program (FNP)System**

The State Agency manages the USDA programs on the Food and Nutrition Programs (FNP) system, an Internet based application. With the FNP system, most program business functions are performed over the Internet. Local nutrition programs complete and update their annual application and monthly claims for reimbursement over the FNP system.

## **C.3 Procurement**

(Reference *General Requirements for Federal Programs*, Page 16-24)

Federal regulations outline procurement requirements and ensure that supplies, materials and services are obtained efficiently and economically. All procurement transactions, regardless of procurement method, shall be conducted in a manner that provides maximum open and free competition. The procurement procedures must not restrict or eliminate competition.

It is recommended that sponsors develop and follow a procurement plan. A procurement plan or policy statement can be advantageous because it can 1) clarify the procurement practices of the sponsor for the benefit of all staff involved, and 2) serve as documentation for the use of various procurement methods.

There are four basic procurement methods: small purchases (informal), competitive sealed bids (formal advertising), competitive negotiation, and noncompetitive proposals (item is only available from a single source). Using the appropriate method will ensure that goods and services are obtained at the lowest cost, with the greatest program benefits. You must document whether formal or informal procedures will be used.

### **Small purchase**

Procedures are informal and relatively simple. Price or rate quotations must be obtained from an adequate number of qualified suppliers (at least two). The federal threshold for small purchases is \$100,000 or less. However, since the state threshold is more stringent (an aggregate amount less than \$25,000), the state threshold must be applied. The state requirements and exclusions can be found in the *North Dakota Century School Code* – 15.1-09-34. Purchases exceeding the small purchase threshold established by State code must follow formal procurement procedures. Reference: *General Requirements for Federal Programs*, pages 19-20.

Under small purchase procedures, there must be a uniform description or specification of the item to be purchased. The description must contain all the requirements which the vendor must fulfill, and all factors to be used in evaluating the vendor responses. The request for bids and bid responses can be either in writing or verbal. An adequate number of qualified sources, determined by local market conditions, must be contacted to provide quotes.

Other Procurement Methods - The following procurement methods are less frequently used by sponsors for acquisitions for school foodservice programs. For additional information and guidance on these methods, the State Agency may be contacted.

#### **Competitive Sealed Bids (formal advertising)**

- Invitation to bid
- Clear and complete specifications
- Advertised
- Sealed bids
- Public bid opening
- Unresponsive bids rejected
- Firm-fixed price contract awarded to lowest responsive bidder

#### **Competitive Negotiation**

- Request for proposal
- Description of required goods/services
- Advertised
- Technical evaluation of proposals
- Negotiation with top offers
- Price and other factors considered
- Fixed price or cost reimbursable contract awarded

#### **Procurement by Noncompetitive Proposals**

- Item available from a single source only

### **Appropriate Procurement Practices**

Contact State administering agency for:

- State procurement requirements
- Technical assistance and guidance

Contact State purchasing offices for:

- Purchasing under State contracts

Plan the procurement:

- Identify the current and future needs
- Identify relevant specifications
- Identify the procurement method
- Make reasonable effort to open procurement of small, minority-owned firms

Follow a code of conduct:

- Avoid conflicts of interest
- Write your own specifications, bid documents, and contracts

Seek maximum open and free competition:

- Identify sources of supply
- Directly solicit and advertise purchases
- Allow bidders sufficient time to reply
- Ensure that published solicitations include all requirements to which bidders must respond and explain how responses will be evaluated

Award contracts to responsive and responsible bidders:

- Enforce contract terms and conditions
- Document nonperformance in writing

### **Inadequate Procurement Practices**

Do not unduly restrict competition with:

- Unnecessary education or experience requirements
- Excessive bonding requirements
- Highly prescriptive specifications
- Permitting Geographical Preference

Do not compromise procurement integrity by:

- Allowing potential contractors to write bid documents, bid specifications and contract terms.
- Accepting gifts and compensation from potential contractors.

Do not impulse buy:

- Purchase without planning
- Duplicative and unnecessary purchases

Do not undermine the procurement process by:

- Subdividing purchases to avoid formal bid thresholds.
- Withholding necessary information from potential bidders.
- Negotiating sealed bid procurements with potential contractors.
- Evaluating non-responsive bids.
- Allowing contractors to make material changes to contract without following prescribed procedures for amending contracts

Do not fail to enforce contract terms and conditions by accepting:

- Goods that do not meet specifications
- Unreasonable contractor delays
- Unauthorized substitutions or price increases

### **Bidder Restrictions**

Federal regulation excludes any person that performs any services directly related to procurement action (writing specifications, invitations to bid, etc.) from participating in that procurement regardless of the procurement method used.

## **Buy American"**

When purchasing food products with federal funds, sponsors must purchase, whenever possible, only food products that are produced in the United States. This means an un-manufactured food product produced in the United States or a product that is manufactured in the United States containing ingredients of United States origin.

Exceptions include:

1. The program participants have unusual or ethnic food preferences which can only be met through purchases of products not produced in the United States.
2. The product is not produced or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonable available quantities of a satisfactory quality.
3. The cost of the United States produced food product is significantly higher than foreign products.

## **C.4 Purchasing for Personal Use**

The food service operation should be operated in a businesslike manner. The money received as reimbursement for these programs is public tax money. Therefore, food service employees are subject to scrutiny from taxpayers.

Sponsors are discouraged from allowing employees to purchase food or supplies for personal use from school vendors since:

1. It could be a conflict of interest. The purchaser may have a feeling of responsibility for business with the vendor.
2. It could be unfair competition. The tax paying grocer in your community would look at it this way.
3. It could be considered a special benefit. All the taxpayers in your community do not have this benefit.
4. It could appear to be theft from the school. Someone who sees such purchases leaving the school does not know that the items were not paid for by the school.

## **C.5 Audit**

(Reference *General Requirements for Federal Programs*, Page 26)

Sponsors must follow audit requirements outlined in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133. This applies to all institutions, public and private, receiving \$300,000 or more per year in federal assistance. Federal assistance includes federal reimbursement payments and the value of donated commodities.

In lieu of an organization-wide audit, sponsors may conduct a program-specific audit. Program-specific audits are most common when only one federal program is administered by the sponsor. The audit may be conducted by a State Auditor or by a state-licensed private auditor independent of the sponsor being audited.

The USDA and Office of the Inspector General have reserved the right to audit the State Agency and sponsors at any reasonable time.

## **C.6 Basic Claim for Reimbursement**

Claims for reimbursement are filed over the FNP system. A separate claim is filed for each site.



There are a series of automated edit checks built into the claim. Many of these edits are tied to information on the Sponsor and Site applications. For this reason, it is very important to maintain accurate, updated information about local program operations on the FNP system.

Common claiming errors and edit failures can be avoided if the sponsor has correctly reported 1) the attendance factor percentage on the site application, and 2) enrollment information on the claim for reimbursement. Sponsor and Site application information can be updated at any time during the year on the FNP system.

The State Agency will work with sponsor personnel when there are problems with the claim, and every effort will be made to process and pay the claim in a timely manner.

### **C.7 Claim Submission**

Sponsors are strongly encouraged to submit their claims for reimbursement over the FNP system by the 10th of the month following the claim month to expedite payment.

Upward adjustments to original claims or late claims may be submitted any time up to sixty days after the last day of the claim month.

### **C.8 Upward Adjustment**

Upward adjustments are those which result in more funds to be paid to the sponsor. Upward adjustments which are submitted past the sixty-day time period can be made only when detected on a review or audit of program operations. Claims submitted after the sixty-day time period cannot be paid. Exceptions to this rule may be granted as the result of a review or audit, or at the request of the sponsor. Sponsors can request one exception for an upward adjustment in a 36-month period.

In the case of an upward adjustment, the sponsor will file an adjusted claim/s on the FNP system. The claim/s will be processed, and an adjusting payment will be made.

### **C.9 Downward Adjustment**

Downward adjustments are those which result in less funds to be paid to the sponsor. This is called an overpayment. Downward adjustments can be accepted at any time. The sponsor will file an adjusted claim/s on the FNP system. The claim will be processed and the sponsor will be given instructions for repayment to the USDA.

### **C.10 Payments Due to State Agency**

The State Agency will notify sponsors of repayment necessary from audit, review or other findings. A letter requesting repayment will be sent to the sponsors specifying that payment is due within 30 days. In accordance with federal regulation and instruction, interest will accrue if payment is not received within this period.

### **C.11 Nonprofit School Foodservice**

Federal regulations require that school foodservice programs operate on a nonprofit basis. Nonprofit status is defined as an ending balance which does not exceed three month's average expenditures. Nonprofit status will be monitored from sponsor financial records submitted to the Department of Public Instruction and during program reviews.

If the ending cash balance is in excess of the three month operating balance, the State Agency will request a written plan to reduce the balance. Excess balances may be reduced by repaying outstanding loans to the program, purchasing foodservice equipment, reducing student charges, improving menu offerings, adjusting the salaries/benefits of foodservice personnel, or setting aside funds for the anticipated purchase of large equipment.

### **C.12 Indirect Costs**

Indirect costs may be charged to the school food service program. Indirect expenses are those which are incurred by the school/district and benefit the foodservice program. Examples of indirect expenses are costs for administration, governance and plant maintenance. These costs are not readily identifiable to the foodservice program.

Indirect costs may be charged to the foodservice program by applying the approved unrestricted indirect cost rate or negotiated rate to base expenditures in the foodservice program. Base expenditures include salaries/benefits, food, supplies, professional services and others (reference operating report). A sponsor may request its indirect cost rate by contacting the State Agency. Sponsors other than public school districts, including private schools, may negotiate a rate with the State Agency not to exceed 10%.

### **C.13 Severe Need School Breakfast Program**

Sponsors in which 40% or more of the lunches served to students at the school in the second preceding year were served free or at a reduced-price qualify for severe need breakfast rates.

The severe need rate paid is based on breakfast meal cost at each participating site. The meal cost is calculated by the sponsor and is reported on the Site application.

Sponsors earn up to the severe need rate if their breakfast costs are above the regular breakfast reimbursement rate.

### **C.14 State Matching Payment**

The State Agency is required by law and regulation to distribute state appropriated general funds to sponsors on a prorated basis. Each sponsor's state match funds are used for payment of commodity warehouse and transportation charges. Any remaining state match funds are distributed to sponsors in April of each year. The amount of state matching received must be recorded in the ledger as state matching income. State match balance and use may be viewed on the FNP system under the Payment Summary section.

## **D. INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDANCE**

### **D.1 Definitions**

Household is defined as a group of related or non-related individuals, who are not

residents of an institution or boarding house, but are living as one economic unit.

Economic Unit means a group of related or unrelated people who share all significant income and expenses of its members. Economic units are characterized by the sharing of expenses such as food, housing, medical and household expenses. More than one economic unit may live in the same house. Separate economic units living in the same house are characterized by prorating expenses and establishing economic independence from each other.

Household of One refers to a child who is not living in a household as defined above. Examples of a household of one include institutionalized children, foster children and children attending school who live on their own.

Income to be reported on the household's free and reduced-price application form is a gross figure and generally is considered to be any monies received on a recurring basis. Specifically, gross income means money earned before deductions. No adjustments are to be made for special hardship conditions. Income includes the following:

- wages, salaries, tips, commissions;
- social security benefits;
- dividends or interest on savings or bonds;
- income from estates or trusts;
- supplemental security income (SSI);
- public assistance or welfare payments, (not food stamp benefits);
- unemployment compensations;
- workers compensation;
- government civilian employee or military retirement or pensions;
- veteran's payments;
- pensions, annuities, and retirement income;
- child support payments or alimony;
- regular contributions from persons not living in the household;
- rental income and royalties, net income for self-employed farmers and business-persons;
- strike benefits;
- disability payments;
- interest income; and
- other cash income.

Other cash income includes cash amounts received or withdrawn from investments, trust accounts, and other resources, which would be available to pay for meals.

Income exclusions are:

- any cash income or value of benefits a household receives from any federal program that excludes such income by legislative prohibition (programs are periodically added and the sponsor should contact the State Agency for information);
- value of food stamps provided under the Food Stamp Program;
- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) benefits;
- student financial assistance such as grants/scholarships awarded to meet educational expenses, even if used for room and board, including Pell Grants and

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants;

- loans (such as bank loans) since the funds are only available on a temporary basis and must be repaid;
- the value of in-kind compensation allowances, such as military base housing or other subsidized housing;
- occasional earnings received on an irregular basis by students such as occasional babysitting or mowing lawns.

Current Income means income received by the household during the month prior to application. When such method does not accurately reflect the household's income, such as with self-employed or seasonal workers, income may be based on a projected annual household income.

Direct Certification Food Stamp and TANF recipients may present a "Meal Benefit Notice" to the school. Children in these households who are listed in either the TANF or Food Stamp program are categorically eligible for free meals. The notice must be signed by an adult member of the household and the determining official. This signed notice will satisfy all requirements for a complete application.

Commodity Assistance Students who receive commodities through the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) are categorically eligible to receive free meals.

## **D.2 General Requirements**

All sponsors participating in the NSLP, SBP, AS or SMP must make meals, snacks, and/or milk available to all eligible students in attendance who wish to participate in the program/s. Free and reduced-price meals or snacks, or free milk must be made available to students who meet income eligibility requirements.

The state and sponsor requirements for providing free and reduced-price benefits are outlined in the Free and Reduced- Price Policy Statement (SFN 9184/SFN 9185) and Attachments.

To be eligible to receive reimbursement for meals, snacks, and milk served, the sponsor must have an approved policy statement on file at the State Agency by October 15 of each year. The policy statement, as approved, is considered part of the agreement to operate the programs.

## **D.3 Policy Statement**

The policy statement includes 1) the name of the individual designated to make eligibility determinations, 2) the name of the hearing official, 3) an assurance that the sponsor will abide by established hearing procedures and nondiscrimination practices, 4) the procedures to accept applications for free and reduced-price meal benefits.

## **D.4 Policy Statement Attachments**

Attachments to the policy statement are 1) the [income eligibility guidelines](#) for the current school year, 2) a description of the method/s used to collect payments from students while preventing overt identification and a description of the [claim preparation method](#) (SFN 9188/SFN 9189), 3) a copy of the [free and reduced-price meal application form](#) and [letter or notice to households](#), 4) notice to households of approval or denial of

benefits, 5) notice to households of change in benefits.

### **D.5 Public Release**

Near the beginning of each school year, the public must be notified of program availability. The State Agency has assumed the responsibility for this notification. Each August, a public notice is provided to all official county newspapers advising of the availability of the program and listing all participating sponsors. If a sponsor wishes that this notice be printed in an alternative newspaper, the state agency will provide release upon request.

### **D.6 Overview of Approval Process**

The following is an overview of the free and reduced-price approval process. Upon request, foreign language translations of the application and related materials can be provided by the State Agency.

- The Letter to Households, and Application Form, must be provided to the households of all enrolled students to inform them of the application process for free or reduced-price meal benefits. These forms must be distributed prior to the beginning of the school year, during the first week of school, or at the time a student enrolls.
- The application must be dated upon receipt from the household.
- When the application has been dated, the determining official will review the application to ensure that all required items are present. The items are:

#### Households which receive Food Stamps/TANF Benefits/FDPIR Commodity Assistance:

- name of the child
- the child's Food Stamp or TANF case number, or an indication of the receipt of commodity assistance. Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) Card account numbers are not acceptable on the application.
- signature of the adult household member completing the application

#### Other Households:

- the names of all household members
- Social Security number of the person signing the application or an indication that this household member does not have a social security number
- the amount of income received by each household member identified by source
- the signature of the adult household member completing the application

The determining official must make an effort to obtain any missing information before making a determination on the application. Information may be obtained by telephone, written communication or in person. If an application is incomplete, it cannot be approved.

- When it has been determined that the items necessary are present, an eligibility determination must be made based on the household size and the reported income, the case number supplied, or the indication of receipt of FDPIR Commodity Assistance.
- Determinations cannot be delayed if information is missing which is not required.
- Households must be informed of the eligibility determination. The date the

household was notified of the approval should be noted on the back of the application.

- If the application is denied, applicants must be (1) notified in writing citing the reason for the denial, (2) given instructions on how to appeal the decision, and (3) informed that they may reapply at any time during the school year. Applicants do not receive benefits during the appeal process.

#### **D.7 Meal Benefit Notice**

The State Agency has initiated a form of direct certification for categorically eligible children involving the use of a Meal Benefit Notice. This notice is generated by NDDPI from data provided by the North Dakota Department of Human Services, and is provided, at least annually, to households which receive benefits under the Food Stamps and/or TANF Programs. This notice can be submitted to the sponsor in place of a free and reduced-price application. The notice must be signed by an adult from the household and the determining official. The notice is valid for the children listed on the notice only. Households may not add names to the notice. The notice does not require further verification and is excluded from the number of applications to be verified. See Section D.23.

#### **D.8 Benefits Prior to Processing Applications**

Before applications are processed for the school year, the sponsor may only claim and be reimbursed for free and reduced-price meals or snacks, or free milk served to:

- Students from households with approved applications or Meal Benefit Notices on file from the previous year. These students may be claimed up to 30 operating days under the previous application or notice. Once an application is received for the current year, it takes precedence over last year's application.
- Newly enrolled children from households with children approved for benefits the previous year, except that a child's categorical eligibility may not be extended to a sibling.
- Previously approved children who transfer from one school to another under the jurisdiction of the same sponsor. If the applications are not centrally maintained, both the sending and the receiving sponsor must maintain a copy of the transferring student's application.

#### **D.9 Application Processing Timeframe**

Applications must be reviewed and an eligibility determination made within 10 working days of the receipt of the application. Whenever possible, applications should be processed immediately, particularly for new students who do not have approved applications on file from the previous year.

#### **D.10 Application Approval or Denial**

Categorically eligible (Food Stamp/TANF/FDPIR Commodity Assistance) households:

Households that submit a complete application including a valid Food Stamp or TANF case number or an indication of receiving FDPIR Commodity Assistance for the child for whom application is made must be approved for free benefits.

Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) Card account numbers are not acceptable on the application.

### Income eligible households:

Households that submit a complete application indicating total household income at or below the income limits for free or reduced-price benefits must be approved for free or reduced-price meal benefits.

Households that submit an incomplete application cannot be approved. If any required information is missing, the information must be obtained before an eligibility determination can be made.

To obtain the required information, the sponsor may return the application to the household or contact the household either by telephone or in writing. The determining official should document the details of the contact, and date and initial the entry. Exception: If the application is missing the signature of an adult household member, the application must be returned to the household. In signing the application, the household member certifies that the information on the application is true and correct.

Every reasonable effort should be made to obtain the missing information prior to denying the application.

Households that are not categorically eligible or income eligible cannot be approved for benefits.

If there are any inconsistencies or questions concerning the required eligibility information provided, the household's application must be denied unless the inconsistencies or questions are resolved. For instance, if it is unclear whether the household provided weekly or monthly income, this issue must be resolved before an eligibility determination can be made. The official may contact the household prior to denial, document the details of the contact, and date and initial the entry.

If the application form specifies a frequency of income such as monthly, a sponsor may, in most cases, assume that the income listed on the face of the application is received for that frequency unless the household has indicated otherwise. If the amount appears to be inconsistent with the frequency, the sponsor should follow up to clarify.

### **D.11 Computation of Current Income**

Current income means income received by the household during the month prior to application and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual income. This is the basic standard to be used to determine a household's current annual income. To convert biweekly income to an annual amount, multiply the biweekly amount by 26, weekly income by 52, and income received twice a month by 24.

The sponsor may find it easier to compute total monthly income for a household. To compute this, weekly income is multiplied by 4.33, income received every two weeks (or biweekly) is multiplied by 2.15 and income received twice a month is multiplied by 2.

When such methods do not accurately reflect the household's rate of income, such as self-employed or seasonal workers, income should be based on a projected annual household income with documentation which can support the projection. Income from

the previous year may be used as a base for estimating the current year's income for self-employed seasonal workers.

#### **D.12 Temporary Approval**

When a household reports zero income or a temporary reduction in income, eligibility must be determined based on zero income or the lower amount. However, the approving official should issue only temporary approval of the application.

In general, the suggested time limit for temporary approval is 30 calendar days. At the end of the approval period, the sponsor should contact the household to determine if the household circumstances have changed. If there has been no change, the sponsor should document the contact and extend the temporary approval. If the household's circumstances have changed, the sponsor should send a new application to the household.

Exception: Zero income on an application for a foster child or institutionalized child is acceptable and may be approved for the school year.

Eligible children should receive temporary approval in the following types of economic situations:

- temporary layoffs
- strikes (voluntary work stoppage)
- temporary receipt of public assistance (in cases where the application specifies receipt of public assistance for a limited time)
- zero income, for whatever reason (except foster children and institutionalized children)
- temporary disability

#### **D.13 Households that Fail to Apply**

Sponsor officials may complete an application for a student known to be eligible if the household fails to apply.

When exercising this option, the sponsor official must complete an application on behalf of the student based on the household size and income information available, and make an eligibility determination. The source of the information must be noted on the application. Names of household members, Social Security number, and signature of an adult household member do not need to be secured. These applications are excluded from verification. However, the household must be notified that the student has been approved and is receiving free or reduced-price meal benefits.

This option is intended for limited use in individual situations and must not be used to make eligibility determinations for categories or groups of students. **This option is not allowed in sponsors which do not charge for meals.**

#### **D.14 Homeless Children**

Recognizing the problem of increasing homelessness in our nation, a policy has been established to simplify access to free meals for homeless children under the child nutrition programs.

The following procedures may be used when an application is not submitted by the



household or it is not anticipated that an application will be submitted:

1. The director of a homeless shelter where the child resides may complete and submit an application for the child.
2. Local level officials may complete an application for the child following the procedures outlines in section D.13 Households that fail to apply.
3. School officials may accept documentation that the children are homeless from the local educational liaison or directors of homeless shelters where the children reside. Documentation to substantiate free meal eligibility must consist of the child's name a list of names, effective dates, and the signature of the local educational liaison or the director of the homeless shelter. This documentation is acceptable in lieu of individual applications. This documentation must include, at a minimum, the following information:
  - a. Child's name
  - b. Effective date
  - c. Date no longer homeless or withdrawn from the institution
  - d. Residence (shelter, unknown, etc)
  - e. Signature of determining official

A child or family may temporarily reside with another household and still be considered homeless under the definition of homeless in the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. In these cases the household size and income of the host family is not taken into consideration in determining the free meal eligibility for the child(ren) designated as homeless by the local educational agency liaison. Additionally, when a host family applies for free and reduced price meals for their own children, the host family may if it chooses, include the homeless family as household members if the host family provides financial support to the homeless family, such as shelter, utilities, clothing or food. In such cases, the host family must also include any income received by the homeless family. School officials must determine eligibility for the host family in the traditional manner. However, free meal eligibility for the homeless child is based on the documentation provided by the local education liaison, even when the child is included on the host family's free and reduced price meal application. If the host family meets the free or reduced price meal eligibility criteria, school officials should provide the host family with temporary approval for free or reduced price meal benefits, as appropriate. The host family's eligibility should be reevaluated when their household size decreases, i.e. the homeless family leaves.

#### **D.15 Notification of Eligibility Determination**

All households must be notified of their eligibility status. Households denied benefits must be given written notification of the denial. The notification must advise the household of:

- the reason for the denial of benefits,
- the right to appeal,
- instructions on how to appeal, and
- a statement that households may reapply for free and reduced-price meal benefits at any time during the school year.

#### **D.16 Changes in Household Circumstances**

If approval for benefits is based on income and household size, the household must report increases in income of over \$50 per month or \$600 per year and/or any decreases in household size. When a household reports such changes, the sponsor must review the information, make any appropriate change in eligibility, and notify the household. If there is an increase in benefits, the change must be made within three

days. If there is a decrease in benefits, the change must be made within ten days.

If approval is based on receipt of Food Stamp, TANF, or FDPIR commodity assistance benefits, the household must report when it no longer receives these benefits for the child. A household that reports such a change and wishes to continue benefits for the child must complete a new application and provide information to allow a determination of eligibility based on income. The determining official must review the information, make an eligibility determination, and notify the household of the determination.

#### **D.17 Appeals**

When a household disagrees with a decision to deny, reduce or terminate its benefits, the household may appeal the adverse action. Households which have previously been approved for benefits will continue to receive benefits if they appeal the adverse action within the ten-day notice period.

Regulations do not require households to pay back money for benefits they have already received, in the event it is determined the household is not eligible for benefits currently received.

#### **D.18 Application Records**

All free and reduced-price meal applications, including applications from households denied benefits and inactive applications, must be kept on file for a minimum of three years after the end of the fiscal year to which they pertain, and they must be readily retrievable by school. Files must be kept longer if they are required by an audit, but may be discarded after resolution of the issues raised by the audit.

Sponsors that have implemented a Special Provision as outlined in B.2(a) must maintain application records from the base year for the duration of time that the sponsor claims meals based on base year information plus three years after the end of the fiscal year to which they pertain.

For applications from households approved for benefits, the determining official should indicate the date each application is approved, and the level of benefit for which each child is approved, and sign or initial the application.

For applications from households denied benefits, the determining official must identify and retain on file the reasons for the denial. Records should also include the date of the denial, the date the denial notice is sent, and the name of the determining official. These may be noted directly on the application.

For changes in application status, determining officials should note the change and the date of the change on the application and on any rosters used. When a child transfers to another school with the sponsor and meal applications are not centrally filed, a copy of the application must be retained at both the sending and receiving schools and the date of the transfer noted. Current applications must be on file and there must be records to support transfers of students in and out of the school.

Applications may be maintained either at the school or at a central location with a list of eligible students maintained at the school. If a sponsor elects to maintain applications at a central location, they must be readily retrievable by school, and the sponsor must ensure that changes in eligibility status and transfers in and out of the school are

accurately reflected on each school's list in a timely fashion as required by regulations. If there is an increase in benefits, the change must be made within three days. If there is a decrease in benefits, the change must be made within ten days.

#### **D. 19 Automated Application Determination Systems**

When an automated system is used for application determinations, the level of benefits for which a student was approved (or denied) and the date of the determination should be indicated by the student's name on the computer printout. This information must be available not only on a current basis but also for prior months.

Sponsors using a computerized system to determine eligibility are not required to complete the "school use" section of the application as long as eligibility determination can be tracked by roster or other documentation. Changes to household size, income, etc. must be documented on the application form as well as on the computer or electronic database. The application form is the official source document from which eligibility is determined.

#### **D.20 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS -- Income eligibility**

##### **D.20(a) Distribution of Free and Reduced-Price Applications**

###### **Applications/Letter to Households**

***Q: When should I distribute applications and letters to households concerning free and reduced-price meals?***

A: If possible, applications and letters should be provided to households of all school students in advance of the opening of school. When this is not possible, applications and letters should be provided within the first week of school. An eligibility determination on the application returned to the school should take place as soon as possible, but must be made within ten working days after the complete application has been received.

***Q: When can a household submit an application for free or reduced-price benefits?***

A: A household may apply for benefits at any time during the school year.

***Q: May we require a household to submit an application for free or reduced-price benefits?***

A: No. Sponsor officials must provide the letter to households and free and reduced-price application to all enrolled households. They may also request that households apply. They may not, however, require households to apply for free or reduced-price meal benefits.

##### **D.20(b) Determining Eligibility**

###### **Applications from the Previous Year**

***Q: Can I serve free and reduced-price meals at the beginning of the school year before current year's applications have been approved?***

A: During the period of application and approval, the first 30 operating days of the school year, free and reduced-price meals may be provided to students from households with approved applications or meal benefit notices on file from the previous school year. Applications and notices, when completed and approved for the new year, take precedence.

### **Incomplete Application**

***Q: What should I do if the returned application is missing one of the required items such as the signature?***

A: An eligibility determination cannot be made. However, you should make a reasonable effort to obtain the missing items prior to denying the application. Such efforts could include contacting the household by telephone or in writing to obtain the missing items. The determining official should document any information collected on the application form.

***Q: If a returned application is missing information other than the required items, such as the address or the name of the schools the children attend, can I make an eligibility determination?***

A: Yes. If the required items are present, you must make an eligibility determination. You should follow established local policies for obtaining missing information beyond the required items.

***Q: What if there is no income information listed on an application form, but the household has attached income documentation such as pay stubs?***

A: Income information must be listed on the actual application form. In this case, if possible, the household should be required to write the income information on the form. It is also acceptable to contact the household and ask if the attached income documentation is accurate and represents all income received by the household. The determining official may then transfer the information to the front of the application form. All documentation made by the determining official should be initialed and dated.

***Q: What should I do if a household not receiving Food Stamps, TANF or FDPIR commodity assistance benefits does not provide income information on the application form?***

A: No determination can be made. A dollar amount must be listed on each income application before a determination can be made. The household should be contacted to secure the missing information. You must have the household size and income to determine eligibility. You should document the details of your contact and the information you receive on the household's application.

### **Child Support**

***Q: How do I determine income and eligibility for households receiving child support?***

A: The household who has the children and receives child support payments must count the payments as part of the household income. All children would be counted as part of the household size.

The household who is paying child support must report gross income and may not count the children who are being supported as part of the household size.

### **Hardship Conditions**

***Q: Can special hardships, such as high medical costs and disasters, be considered when approving applications?***

A: No. Approval of applications can be made only on income that is reported.

### **Income Not Reported**

***Q: What types of income should not be reported on the application?***

A: Income not to be reported includes any cash income or value of benefits a household may receive from any Federal program that excludes such income by any legislative prohibition. An example would be any monies received by volunteers for services performed under such programs authorized by the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973, as amended. This Act includes such programs as the Foster Grandparents Program, Volunteer Management Support Program, Senior Companions Program, VISTA, and the National Older Americans Volunteer Program, student financial assistance under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, including the Pell Grant and others, Agent Orange Settlement Payments to Veterans, payments under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, and payments under the Americorps Program.

Benefits received under the Food Stamp/TANF Program, or benefits received under the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts are other examples of income that must not be reported. Benefits received under the Federal Child Care and Development Block Grant (State Child Care Assistance Program) are not to be reported.

In addition, the value of in-kind compensation allowances, such as military base housing or other subsidized housing, medical, and dental services, are not considered as income.

***Q: Are educational grants and/or scholarships considered as income?***

A: Educational grants and/or scholarships are considered as income only when a portion of the grant/scholarship is designated as being for the purpose of other than educational needs. For example, a scholarship/grant intended to help meet living expenses would be considered income.

***Q: If a household receives a loan, such as a bank loan, is the amount of the loan considered income?***

A: No. Loans are not considered as earned income since these funds are temporarily available and must be repaid.

### **Income to be Reported**

***Q: What types of income are to be reported on the application?***

A: Any cash income received such as wages, salary, commissions, welfare,

unemployment, child support, alimony, strike benefits, social security, pensions, retirement, disability payments, and earnings from self-employment must be reported on the application form. See Section D.1 for a complete listing of the types of income to be reported.

***Q: Does social security income received by children need to be counted as income?***

A: Yes. Social security income would be considered more than incidental child's income and would need to be considered part of the household's income.

**Military Families**

***Q: Are military benefits included as part of a household's income?***

A: All cash income or payments a household receives must be considered as income. However, the value of benefits other than cash, such as military base housing, is not considered as income.

***Q: What do I do when a parent is serving in the military overseas?***

A: In determining eligibility, the person overseas is not counted as a member of the family, but the income he/she sends to the family is included in the family's income. *An exception to this is that persons who are deployed because of the events of September 11, 2001 should be considered "temporarily absent" from the household and the household size and income determined accordingly. "Temporarily absent" means that those deployed service members are included in the household size and their income is included as household income.*

***Q: Are Family Subsistence Supplemental Allowances (FSSA) payments counted as income?***

A: Certain low-income service members and their families receive a family assistance allowance each month so they will not have to rely on food stamps. These payments, identified as "FSSA" on the Leave and Earning Statements for armed forces employees, are to be counted as income for households applying for free or reduced price meals.

**Self-Employed Persons**

***Q: How is income determined for self-employed persons?***

A: Farmers: Income for self-employed farmers is calculated by subtracting operating expenses from gross receipts. A farmer is anyone who operates a farm as an owner or renter.

Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to employees, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (but not State and Federal income taxes). Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, money received from the rental of farm land, buildings and equipment to others, and other receipts.

Other Businesspersons: Income from self-employed businesspersons is also figured by

subtracting business expenses from gross receipts. Business refers to a professional enterprise or partnership.

Deductible business expenses include cost of goods purchased, rent, utilities, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, and business taxes (not personal Federal, State, or local income taxes).

Gross receipts include the income from goods sold or services rendered by the business and other receipts.

***Q: In a household where there are wage earners and self-employed adults, can the income of the wage earners be offset by the business losses of the self-employed adults?***

A: No. The wage earners' income must be listed on the application. If the self-employed persons' income is negative, it is considered as "zero" income.

### **Seasonal Workers**

***Q: How is income for seasonal workers who have income that fluctuates and is usually higher in some months than in other months?***

A: The household may project its annual rate of income and report this amount as its current income. If the prior year's income provides an accurate reflection of the household's current annual rate of income, the prior year may be used as a basis for the projected annual rate of income.

### **Food Stamp/TANF/ Commodity Assistance Benefits**

***Q: How is a determination made for households reporting both Food Stamps/TANF case number or commodity assistance and income?***

A: The Food Stamp/TANF/Commodity Benefit automatically qualifies the children on the application for free meals. These households do not need to report income.

### **Student Income**

***Q: Does the income a student earns have to be listed on the application?***

A: The earnings of a student who is a full-time employee and contributes to the household's resources must be listed on the application. However, occasional earnings such as from paper routes or baby-sitting generally does not significantly affect the household's level of income and should not be listed on the application.

### **Temporary Loss of Income**

***Q: What do I do if a household suffers a temporary loss of income?***

A: If the household's income falls within the eligibility criteria, you may grant temporary approval for free or reduced-price benefits. The household must submit a new application to reflect the change. See Section D.11.

### **Zero Income**

**Q: *What if a household has no current income and reports zero on the application?***

A: The eligibility determination must be made based on the information provided on a complete application. The application may be approved on a temporary basis. Sponsors must check with such households after the temporary approval period has lapsed to obtain a new application or update the status. See Section D.11.

#### **VA Educational Benefits**

**Q: *Are VA educational benefits considered income?***

A: If a student is attending college under the GI bill, he/she receives a straight payment per month. USDA policy states that if funds are not specifically identified for educational purposes the funds must be considered as income.

#### **Extended Families**

**Q: *If a student is living with both their parents and grandparents, whose income must be counted?***

A: All of those living as an economic unit need to be counted as part of the family and all income counted toward the household's total income.

**Q: *Does a person's income need to be counted if he/she is residing with or married to the mother/father of the child(ren) but neither adopted them nor taken any financial responsibility for them?***

A: Yes. Whether they are married or not, they still reside as one household and all income into the unit must be considered.

#### **D.20(c) Household Size**

##### **Boarding School Student**

**Q: *Is a student in a boarding school considered to be a household of one?***

A: No. When a residential facility has been classified by the State Agency as a boarding school, the size and income of the student's household is used in determining eligibility.

##### **Student Living Alone**

**Q: *How is eligibility determined for a teenager attending school who lives alone and is totally responsible for himself/herself?***

A: A student, who does not reside as a member of a larger household but as a single economic unit, is considered a household of one. Earned income and money from all other sources are considered income. A Social Security number is not required on the income application of a student under 21 years of age who lives alone and completes his/her own application.

##### **Student Living With One Parent, Relatives, or Friends**

**Q: *If a foster child is considered a one-member household, is a child who resides***



***with relatives or others, considered a one-member household?***

A: In cases where no specific welfare agency or court is legally responsible for the child; or where the child is living with at least one natural parent, relatives or others, the child shall be considered a member of the household with whom he/she resides, and the size and income of that household shall be used to determine the child's eligibility.

#### **Citizens of Other Countries**

***Q: Are foreign exchange students, refugees, aliens, and citizens of other countries and/or their dependent children eligible for free or reduced-price benefits?***

A: Eligibility to receive free or reduced-price benefits is based on the same household size and income criteria for all students regardless of U.S. citizenship.

#### **Foster Child**

***Q: What factors are considered in determining eligibility for free and reduced-price benefits for a foster child?***

A: For purposes of determining eligibility, a foster child is considered a household of one and is not reported as part of the household in which he/she resides. Each foster child must be on his/her own application. Only the following income should be considered:

1) Funds provided by the welfare agency which are specifically identified by category for personal use of the child, such as those for clothing, school fees, allowances, etc. Welfare agency funds identified by category for shelter and care, and those identified as special needs funds, such as those for medical and therapeutic needs are not considered as income. Where welfare agency funds cannot be identified by category, no portion of the provided funds shall be considered as income.

2) Funds personally received by the child. This includes, but is not limited to, funds received from trust accounts, monies provided by the child's family for personal use, and earnings from full-time employment.

***Q: An adult is a legal guardian for a child. Guardians have legal custody of a child, but they must also report to the court regularly, and are subject to oversight by the court. Shouldn't a child who has a guardian be considered a foster child?***

A: Legal custody/guardianship is the criterion on which our definition of "foster child" rests. Even though a guardian is somewhat like a foster parent, if the guardian has legal responsibility for the child, the child is not a foster child.

***Q: Is there any means by which I can validate a child's status as a foster child and the funds provided by the welfare agency for use by the child?***

A: Confirmation of the welfare agency's legal responsibility for the foster child and the funds provided by the agency for the personal use of the child may be requested from the Social Service Agency for the children.

Guardianship circumstances: Legal guardians are considered parents. All children in

the household count as family members and all income must be reported.

### **Subsidized Adoption**

**Q: When a child is in a household through a subsidized adoption, is the child considered a member of the household and is the income that the household receives for the child's expenses considered as household income?**

A: The sponsor must determine in what context the term "subsidized adoption" refers. In most subsidized adoption situations, the child is legally adopted by the household and should be considered as an additional member of the household, with the income for the child's needs counted in the household's total income. However, there have been some instances in which the term "subsidized adoption" has been used to refer to a legal arrangement in which the child is not considered to be in the custody of any household, but is under the legal guardianship of the court. In this case, the eligibility determination should treat the child as a foster child.

### **Institutionalized Child**

**Q: *What is an institutionalized child?***

A: An institutionalized child is considered a family of one, who resides in a residential-type facility which the State has determined is not a boarding school. An institutionalized child's income is the cash earned by or directly available to the child.

### **Student Attending an Institution**

**Q: *Is a student who attends, but does not reside in an institution considered a household of one as is an institutionalized child?***

A: No. A student who attends but does not reside in an institution is considered a member of the household in which he/she resides.

### **Students Away at School**

**Q: *In determining household size, are students who are away at school, considered part of the household?***

A: Students who are away at school and who receive their primary support from the family, such as students who attend boarding schools or institutions of higher education, must be counted as a member of the household. Any income they receive must be counted toward household income.

### **Student Living Within a TANF or Food Stamp Assistance Unit**

**Q: *Are children who do not receive TANF or Food Stamp benefits but reside in a household where other children receive these benefits eligible for free meals?***

A: Not necessarily. An application must be made for that child which includes information about the entire household including family size and income. The TANF or Food Stamp benefits are excluded from income.

### **Two Families In One Household**

**Q: *How do I determine what constitutes a household when two or more families live together?***

A: Local school officials, keeping in mind the definitions of "household" and "economic unit," must use their best judgment and the facts available in these situations. The following examples are provided as guidance:

Situation 1: A parent, employed as a housekeeper in the household, has a school age child. The employer furnishes lodging and subsistence for the parent and child, plus a salary. The household and employer do not share expenses. In this situation, two households exist. The lodging and subsistence received by the housekeeper are treated as in-kind benefits and wage earned is considered as income. The in-kind value is not included in the income calculations.

Situation 2: A brother and sister, each with school age children, reside with their parents and each pays a lodging and subsistence to their parents. No other income or expenses are shared. In this situation three households would exist. The brother and his children would be one, the sister and her children would be another and the parents of the brother and sister constitute a third household.

Because of these varying situations, these determinations must be made on a case by case basis by local officials.

**Q: *How would I count a student who is living with grandparents?***

A: The student would be considered a member of the household with whom he/she resides and the size and total income for that household would be used to determine eligibility.

**Family Living Apart**

**Q: *Members of a household become temporarily separated when the father moves to another town to take a temporary job. He intends to rejoin the rest of the household when the job ends in a few months. During his temporary absence he has also taken one of the children, who is enrolled in the school in the new town. How should the application for the child who has accompanied the father be completed with respect to household composition and income?***

A: As family members are living apart temporarily, the application for each part of the household—the part that stayed, and the part that is temporarily living apart—should be completed the same way (unless some of the children are on Food stamps or TANF). Each application should show all household members for the full household, and income from all sources.

**D.20(d) Program Operations**

**Maintaining Income Applications**

**Q: *How should I organize the income applications?***

A: Applications should be divided by category (free, reduced-price and denied) and filed alphabetically for easy access. The applications must be retrievable by school. Applications with temporary approval should be filed separately so they can be updated

on a regular basis. Denied applications must be maintained on file.

***Q: How long do I have to keep the applications?***

A: Applications must be kept on file for three years after the end of the fiscal year to which they pertain. Sponsors that have implemented a Special Provision must maintain applications from the base year for the duration of time that the sponsor claims meals based on base year information plus three years after the end of the fiscal year to which they pertain.

***Q: How do I keep track of who is eligible for meal benefits?***

A: Prepare a list (master list, roster) of enrolled students, noting their eligibility status and include enrollment or drop dates. You may list only eligible students or the eligibility status of each enrolled student.

***Q: In a computerized operation where the computer generates the determination, does the determining official have to sign or initial each application?***

A: No. However, the computer system should be able to capture the original date of approval and to update the status of applications to account for transfers, withdrawals, terminations and other changes.

**Counting and Collection Procedure**

***Q: How do I sell tickets without discrimination?***

A: Several methods can be employed to collect payments without discrimination; for example:

- 1) Have students pay for their meals in the office, any time of the day, so there is an opportunity for privacy.
- 2) Households pay in advance, by mail, or in person at the school office.

***Q: How do I count meals by type without discrimination?***

A: Some possible methods include:

- 1) Prepare a check-off list, including names of all students and adults participating. Names are checked at the end of the serving line. Each day the list is compared with a list of students eligible for free or reduced-price meals.
- 2) Collect coded tickets at the end of the line; the coded tickets are then sorted into full-price, reduced-price, and free meals. The code must be discreet, such as a number or symbol. Color-coded tickets by eligibility are not allowed.
- 3) Utilize an automated system to count meals served.

**Disclosure of Free and Reduced Price Eligibility Information**

***Q: Who may have access to the information provided on the applications?***

A: In order to prevent overt identification of free and reduced-price meal recipients, access to the information provided by households on free and reduced price

applications is limited. The names and eligibility status may be disclosed without consent to persons **directly** connected with the **administration or enforcement** of the following programs:

1. **FEDERAL** education programs, such as Title I, the National Assessment of Educational Progress and Carl Perkins Grants.
2. **STATE health** or **STATE education** programs provided the programs are administered by the State agency or a Local Education Agency. Representatives of State or Local Education Agencies evaluating the results and compliance with student assessment programs would be **allowed only to the extent** that the assessment program was **established at the state**, not the local level.
3. **FEDERAL**, **STATE**, and **LOCAL** means tested nutrition programs with eligibility standards comparable to the National School Lunch Program (such as the Food Stamp Program, or a State, or local nutrition program).

All eligibility information obtained on the application or through direct certification or verification may be disclosed without consent to:

1. Persons directly connected with the administration or enforcement of programs authorized under the National School Lunch Act (NSLA) or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (CNA). This includes not only the National School Lunch, Breakfast, and Milk programs but also includes the Child and Adult Care Food Program, Summer Food Service Program, After School Snack Program and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Program eligibility information collected for any one of the Child Nutrition Programs may be shared with another Child Nutrition Program, even if the programs are sponsored by a different agency.
2. The Comptroller General of the United States for the purposes of audit and examination.
3. Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials investigating alleged violations of any of the programs under the NSLA and CNA or investigating violations of any of the programs authorized to have access to names and eligibility status.

The decision to release the information rests with local officials. Composite information or simple totals may be released to others.

Sponsors that use free or reduced-price meal eligibility for a waiver or reduction in other educational or athletic fees must have a signed disclosure waiver for each child prior to using the information. A prototype of this form is available through our office.

**Q: May a non-custodial parent obtain information on the application?**

A: The free and reduced-price meal application information may not be released to anyone including a non-custodial parent for non-program purposes.

## **Foreign Language Applications**

**Q: *Is it necessary to provide information and other materials such as the application and letter to households in languages other than English?***

A: A reasonable amount of effort should be devoted to communicating program information to all persons with a limited or non-English communicating capability. In addition, sponsors should send appropriate non-English language letters and application forms to households if 5 percent or 500, whichever is less, of the students enrolled in participating schools come from families belonging to the same minority language group and have limited or non-English communicating capability.

Foreign language translations of application materials are available on the USDA Food and Nutrition Service web site: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Translations/Default.htm>

## **Family Requests Lower Level of Benefits**

**Q: *What do I do if a child is eligible for free meals, but the household wants to pay the reduced price?***

A: The school should respect the family's wishes and allow the child to pay the reduced-price charge. The application should correctly reflect that the child is eligible for free meals. However, the school should note on the application that the family has elected to pay the reduced-price charge. The meals served to such a child **must** be claimed for the reduced-price reimbursement since the school received the reduced-price payment from the household.

## **Offering and Pricing Meals and Milk**

**Q: *What should I charge for a reduced-price meal?***

A: You cannot charge more than 40 cents for lunch, 30 cents for breakfast, or 15 cents for after school snack, and the reduced price must be less than the full price of lunch or breakfast. The reduced-price charge may be varied within the maximum.

**Q: *If I offer a choice of USDA lunches at different prices, must this same option be available to free and reduced-price meal recipients?***

A: Yes. In an effort to increase participation, schools may offer students a choice of USDA lunches. Occasionally, one lunch may be more expensive because of a special meal item. However, free and reduced-price recipients must be able to choose either meal with no additional charge.

**Q: *Am I required to offer both free and reduced-price meals?***

A: Yes. Under the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs, sponsors must make both free and reduced-price meals available to those students who qualify for such meals.

## **Transfers**

**Q: *Can I serve free and reduced-price meals to eligible students who transfer***

### ***from another school?***

A: Program regulations require that when a student transfers from one school to another within the same sponsor, the student's eligibility is transferred to the receiving school.

When a student transfers to a different school district within a community, the sponsor making the initial eligibility determination may disclose eligibility information to the student's new sponsor. This may only be done if the transfer occurs during the school year.

A new application must be completed for students transferring to a sponsor in a new community as a change in household income status has likely occurred.

### **D.21 Verification of Eligibility for School Meals**

Verification is confirmation of eligibility for free and reduced-price meals under the National School Lunch program or School Breakfast Program. The verification process must be separate from the approval process. Verification information may be provided at the time application is made for free and reduced-price meal benefits, but the application must be initially approved or denied based on the information supplied on the application.

### **D.22 Exemptions from Verification**

Certain sponsors are exempt from the verification requirements. These include residential child care agencies, except for applications for any day students attending the institution, schools in which all students are served with no separate charge for food service and no free and reduced-price reimbursement is claimed, and households which submit a Meal Benefit Notice.

### **D.23 Verification at the Time of Application**

Sponsors may require households to provide information to verify eligibility for free and reduced-price benefits at the time of application. Sponsors electing this option are cautioned that they must not allow verification efforts to delay the approval of applications; nor can sponsors disapprove applications based on information submitted for verification. If an application is complete and indicates the child is eligible for free or reduced-price meal benefits, the application must be approved. Only after the determination of eligibility has been made can the school begin the verification process. Sponsors electing this option must observe the following three steps:

1. Letters to Households - Include a statement in the notice to the household that accompanies the application that, although the initial eligibility determination will be based solely on the application, households are required to submit verification of eligibility information with the application.
2. Determination of Eligibility - As applications are returned, review each application to determine household eligibility based on the information submitted on a complete application. Households must be informed of this initial determination of eligibility. Lack of verification information or submission of verification information that does not support the content of the application must not affect the initial determination of eligibility.
3. Review of Verification Documentation and Notice of Adverse Action - Any household that fails to submit requested verification information by the date specified by the sponsor or that submits verification information that does not support the initial

determination of eligibility must be sent a notice of change in benefits. This notice must include all the required items in the standard termination or reduction notice, including giving the household ten calendar days' advance notice of the termination or reduction of their benefits.

NOTE: Step 3 may be combined with Step 2 so that the notice of initial approval and notice of change in benefits are combined in a single letter.

Once households have been requested to provide income documentation, the sponsor must complete the verification process for these households. If all households are requested to provide documentation, sponsors are responsible for completing the verification process for all households. Verification efforts should be completed within a reasonable time.

#### **D.24 Household Notification of Selection**

When a household is selected for verification and is required by the sponsor to submit documents or other forms of evidence to document eligibility, the household must be sent a notice or letter informing them of their selection and of the types of information acceptable to the sponsor. When the sponsor uses agency records to verify eligibility, the letter or notice of selection is not required.

A prototype letter to households selected for verification is available through our office.

#### **D.25 Verification of Categorical Eligibility**

The Meal Benefit Notice, released by the North Dakota Department of Human Services to categorically eligible students, is also used as a verification document. To verify the commodity assistance form of categorical eligibility, the Tribal food distribution office may be contacted.

#### **D.26 Number of Applications to Verify**

Federal regulations require that sponsors verify, at a minimum, at least 3% of the approved applications on file as of October 31 of the school year. Verification may begin any time after approval. The regulations require that, prior to any verification, a complete application must be approved or denied based on the information on the application. Verification must be completed by December 15.

#### **D.27 Verification Options**

There are three verification methods:

- (1) Random sampling - requires, at a minimum, the verification of the lesser of 3 percent or 3,000 of the approved applications, selected randomly. The method of selecting applications must be documented. At least one application must be verified.
- (2) Focused sampling - the lesser of 1 percent or 1,000 of the total approved applications, selected from the approved applications with income information, plus the lesser of .5 percent or 500 of approved categorically eligible applications. The selection of the applications must be those that report an income within a certain dollar amount of the income guidelines.
- (3) 100 percent verification - all applications are verified.



Sponsors that wish to verify more than 3 percent but less than 100 percent may choose to do so. However, the method of selection of applications must be random.

**The sponsor must verify all questionable applications (for cause). However, any verification done “for cause” is in addition to the required sample.**

The Meal Benefit Notice that is submitted in lieu of income applications does not need further verification. The number of applications to verify should be based on the actual income applications on file, not including Meal Benefit Notices.

#### **D.28 Verification Documents**

Verification should be for the most recent full month. Acceptable verification documents are listed for the following forms of income:

##### **EARNINGS/WAGES/SALARY FOR EACH JOB:**

- Current paycheck stub that shows how often it is received-**OR-**
- Signed letter from employer stating gross wages paid and how often they are paid

##### **SELF EMPLOYED PERSONS (INCLUDING FARMERS)**

- Most recent copy of federal tax form 1040-**OR-**
- If previous year tax form is not indicative of current income status, business or farming papers such as ledger or tax books may be used

##### **SOCIAL SECURITY/PENSIONS/RETIREMENT**

- Social Security retirement benefit letter-**OR-**
- Statement of benefits received-**OR-**
- Pension notice

##### **UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION/DISABILITY OR WORKER’S COMPENSATION**

- Notice of eligibility from State Unemployment Office-**OR-**
- Check stub-**OR-**
- Letter from Worker’s Compensation

##### **FOOD STAMPS OR TANF BENEFITS, FDPIR COMMODITY ASSISTANCE**

- Benefit letter from agency

##### **CHILD SUPPORT/ALIMONY**

- Court decree, agreement or copies of checks received

##### **ALL OTHER INCOME**

- Information or papers that shows the amount of income received, how often it is received, and the date received

If the household is unable to confirm its eligibility or refuses to cooperate in verification efforts, benefits may be terminated in accordance with the hearing procedures outlined in the sponsor's free and reduced-price policy statement.

### **D.29 Notice of Adverse Action**

All households for whom benefits are to be reduced or terminated must be given ten calendar days' written advance notice of the change.

The first day of the advance notice period is the day the notice is sent.

The notice must advise the household of the following:

- the change in benefits,
- the reasons for the change,
- that an appeal must be filed within the ten-day advance notice period to ensure continued benefits while awaiting a hearing and decision,
- the instructions on how to appeal,
- that the household may reapply for benefits at any time during the school year, and
- that Food Stamp or TANF households may submit an application containing household names and income information and provide written evidence of current household income and the social security numbers of adult household members.

### **D.30 Completion of Verification**

Verification of the selected/chosen sample size must be completed by December 15 of each year. Information must be recorded on the [District](#) Verification Summary form and maintained on file at the sponsor.

Verification of an individual application is complete when a household's eligibility for the level of benefits for which it was approved is:

- confirmed, or
- changed to a higher level of benefit, or
- a letter of adverse action has been sent informing the household that benefits will be reduced, or
- a letter of adverse action has been sent informing the household that benefits will be terminated.

### **D.31 Benefits During Appeal of Verification Results**

Verification of a household's income eligibility for free or reduced-price meals must result in one of the following:

- No change in benefit level - The household's current documentation supports the level of benefits for which the household has been approved.
- Reduction in benefit level - The household's current documentation identifies income too high for the level of benefits for which the child has been approved. Therefore, the household's eligibility must be changed from free to reduced-price or from reduced-price to paid.
- Increase in benefit level - The household's current documentation qualifies the household for free meals rather than reduced-price meals. Therefore, the household's eligibility must be changed from reduced-price to free meals.
- Termination of benefits - Free and reduced-price benefits must be terminated for

households that do not respond to verification efforts or whose current documentation does not support eligibility for either free or reduced-price meals.

If verification results in a change in benefit level or termination, the change must be extended to all children in the household who were determined eligible by information that no longer supports the benefit level.

### **D.32 Hearing Procedure**

The hearing procedure in the sponsor's free and reduced-price policy statement must be followed. The household may request a conference prior to a formal hearing.

The hearing official must be an individual who was not involved in the approval or verification process.

### **D.33 Households that Reapply for Program Benefits**

Households affected by a reduction or termination of benefits may reapply for benefits at any time during the school year. However, if benefits to a household have been terminated and the household reapplies in the same school year, it should be required to submit income documentation or proof of participation in the Food Stamp Program, TANF Program or FDPIR Commodity Assistance Program (such as a case number) at the time of reapplication. The sponsor may verify the household's eligibility prior to approval. These are not considered new applications.

### **D.34 Reviewing the Household's Income Verification Information**

When the requested verification is submitted by the selected household, the information and/or documents must be reviewed to determine their adequacy in supporting information listed on the application.

Social Security numbers of all adult household members must be collected for all applications that are being verified.

1. If the requested information confirms eligibility, the household's benefits would continue and the verification process is complete. Original documents submitted by the household should be returned. The sponsor officials must attach a copy of the document to the application or note the source, date and relevant content of the document on the application. Information added to the application from verification documents should be dated and initialed by the sponsor official.
2. If the requested information does not confirm eligibility, or if the information cannot be obtained by the household, school officials may 1) terminate benefits, 2) request the household to designate a collateral contact for confirmation of eligibility, 3) request a conference to discuss the household's application.

Should these efforts fail to confirm eligibility, the household's eligibility to receive free or reduced-price benefits must be reduced or terminated in accordance with the prescribed procedure. Note on the application the efforts made, inadequacy of confirmation information, date, and any other pertinent information that may be needed in the event of an appeal.

### **D.35 Special Situations**

#### **D.35(a) Households That Do Not Apply**

School officials may complete an application and determine a student eligible for benefits based on the information available. Such an application need not be considered for verification. See section D.13.

#### **D.35(b) Foster Children**

Foster children are wards of a court or welfare agency placed in residence in a private household and are considered a household of one for purposes of determining eligibility.

Written evidence to support income sources could include a letter from the welfare agency stating the amount and frequency of the personal use funds received by the child or a statement from the institution or source dispersing the funds.

#### **D.35(c) Zero Income**

Households with zero income can be requested to submit a written statement of how the household pays for food, housing, clothing, with no income or, a collateral contact may be used to confirm the household's circumstances.

#### **D.35(d) Collateral Contacts**

Whenever written evidence is insufficient to confirm eligibility, a school may require collateral contacts.

A collateral contact is confirmation of a household's circumstances by a person outside of the household. If the verifying official designates a collateral contact, the contact cannot be made without providing notice to the household. At the time of this notice, the household shall be informed that it may consent to the contact or provide acceptable verification in another form. If the household refuses to choose one of these options, its eligibility shall be terminated in accordance with normal procedures for failure to cooperate with verification efforts.

#### **D.35(e) School Conference**

A school conference is a meeting between the school official and an adult member or members of the household who have knowledge of the household's circumstances. The school official must document the discussion and information.

#### **D.35(f) Refusal to Cooperate**

Verification is based on the premise that it is the household's responsibility to provide complete and timely information to support their application for free and reduced-price meal benefits. Households who refuse to cooperate with verification efforts must be terminated from the program. School officials, however, are encouraged to give applicants every opportunity to provide the needed verification information or clarification so that benefits can be continued to students.

#### **D.36 Reduction or Termination of Benefits**

If the sponsor's verification efforts fail to confirm eligibility for free or reduced-price meal benefits, or if the household fails to cooperate with the verification efforts, the following actions must be taken:

- Prior to actual reduction or termination, ten calendar days advance notification must be provided to households that are to receive a reduction or termination of benefits.
- The first day of the ten calendar day advance notice period must be the day the notice is sent to the household

- the notice must advise the household of the following:
- change in benefits
- reason for the change
- the right of appeal
- when the appeal must be filed to ensure continued benefits while awaiting a hearing and decision
- how to appeal
- that the household may reapply at any time during the school year

Sponsors must document and keep on file the reasons for the termination or reduction of benefits. Households which appeal the reduction or termination of benefits within the ten calendar day advance notice period must continue to receive benefits until the decision of the hearing official is made.

The hearing procedure contained in the sponsor's approved free and reduced-price policy statement must be followed.

Sponsor claims for reimbursement shall reflect any change in eligibility status beginning with the date of the change.

### **D.37 Verification Records**

Sponsors should keep a full record of how applications were verified, the dates notices were sent, notes on any contacts made, the results of verification, the reasons for any denial or change of eligibility, and the signature of the verifying official. This information may be needed in case of appeal. Program regulations require sponsors to maintain a description of their verification efforts on file. The description must include: (1) summary of the verification efforts, (2) the total number of applications on file by October 31, and (3) the percentage or number of applications verified.

### **D.38 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS -- Verification**

#### ***Q: May I begin verification before October 31?***

A: Although the required sample size is based on the number of approved applications on file on October 31, verification may begin before this date. However, on October 31, the actual number of applications on file must be determined. The sample size should be increased if the total number of approved applications on file exceeds the early estimate.

#### ***Q: Can I ask households to provide information to verify their eligibility at the time of application?***

A: Yes. However, schools using this option must keep the steps of eligibility determination and verification separate. In other words, if a household submits a complete application with verification information that does not support the application, you must still initially approve/deny the application based on the fact that it is a complete application. You also must make a determination on the application initially even if the household fails to submit verification information with the application. Only after initial approval may you move on to the verification process.

Also, when you have asked households to provide verification information, you must complete the verification process for those households. That means that if you request verification information from all applicants at the time of application, you must verify all applications received and approved.

***Q: What if a child who is selected for verification transfers out of the school district before we can verify his or her information?***

A: To meet the minimum verification requirements, you must select a new application.

***Q: What if I ask another agency for records for verification and the agency does not respond before December 15?***

A: You must complete verification by December 15, regardless of obstacles. To give other agencies time to respond, request agency records in September or early October and then follow up with a telephone call to the agency in late October. If you still receive no response, be prepared to send a request for documents to each household on November 1.

***Q: Should I verify current eligibility or eligibility at the time of application?***

A: You are establishing current eligibility. When written evidence or collateral contacts are the primary sources of information, you must require income information for the most recent full month that is available. If you are using a system of records, you may verify a recent month and verify the entire sample for the same month. If a household disputes the validity of information you have acquired through a system of record, you must give it the opportunity to produce more recent information.

***Q: What items must appear on the documents submitted to confirm income?***

A: Although there are no required items of information, written evidence should contain at least the name of the household member, the income received, the frequency it is received and the date.

***Q: What kind of written evidence is required for verification of a foster child's application?***

A: Contact the household in which the foster child resides and ask for the name, agency and phone number of the social worker assigned to the child. Call the social worker and confirm the child's status as a foster child and the amount of money the agency has designated for the child's personal use. Document this phone conversation. Although this is not written evidence, it is sufficient verification.

Another option is to ask the foster family for a copy of the child's payment check. If the family cannot provide this information, call the placement agency to confirm the child's status and income before denying the child's eligibility.

***Q: If an applicant is self-employed, can he or she use the previous year's tax return as written evidence of the current year's projected income.***

A: Yes. Only the self-employed have this option.

***Q: If an applicant is a farmer who is reliant on agriculture-related income and he or she is just beginning to sell current year's crops, what written evidence can I request?***

A: You may ask for last year's records or financial ledgers or tax return to estimate the current year's income.

***Q: How is overtime income counted for the purposes of verification?***

A: The school official should work with the household to determine whether the overtime for the month being verified is representative of overtime received in other months. If the overtime is a one-time or sporadic source of income, income should be calculated based on the regular monthly income without overtime.

***Q: What do I do if a household refuses to submit verification information?***

A: Households that refuse to cooperate are subject to benefit termination. You must provide applicants every opportunity to provide information, perhaps by offering to photocopy important documents that the applicant does not want to relinquish, by getting an explanation of why the household cannot submit documents or getting the name of someone who can give collateral information.

***Q: What if the determining official suspects that there are other sources of income?***

A: Any application that contains questionable information must be verified as soon as possible.

***Q: If a household disagrees with the verification findings, what must I do?***

A: The household may appeal the change of status in keeping with the sponsor hearing procedure. Appealing households will continue to receive benefits if they appeal within a ten-day advance notice period. See Section D. 29

## **E. ON-SITE ASSISTANCE**

### **E.1 Technical Assistance**

[State Agency staff members](#) are continually available to provide technical assistance to sponsors. Sponsor personnel may contact the State Agency by telephone (701-328-2294 and toll-free 1-888-338-3663), e-mail ([cwardzin@mail.dpi.state.nd.us](mailto:cwardzin@mail.dpi.state.nd.us)) or by written correspondence (600 E. Boulevard Ave. Dept. 201, Bismarck, ND 58505-0440) to request assistance.

If time and funding allow, on-site technical assistance can be provided at the request of

a sponsor. Assistance can be requested in any area related to the administration or operation of the foodservice program.

On occasion, the State Agency determines that a sponsor would benefit from special technical assistance and will initiate a visit to a sponsor.

### **E.1(a) Communications**

Information regarding program operations, new legislation, promotions, and training opportunities is sent to sponsors via e-mail once a month. These brief messages are designed to provide pertinent information to program managers in a timely manner.

### **E.1(b) Newsletters**

In addition to the monthly e-mail message, the State Agency publishes two newsletters which provide program information and technical assistance. [North Dakota Directions](#) is provided to school foodservice personnel and authorized representatives, and [Roundup](#) is provided to child and adult care centers and sponsors of child care homes.

### **E.1(c) Resources**

The State Agency maintains an extensive library of books, training videos and other program aides. Items are available for loan through our office in the following areas of school foodservice operations:

- Cost Control
- Foodservice Equipment
- Healthy School Meals
- Marketing and Promotions
- Menu Planning
- Nutrition Education
- Procurement
- Sanitation

Contact our office for resource lending information.

### **E.1(d) Web Site**

The Child Nutrition and Food Distribution web site at <http://www.dpi.state.nd.us/child> contains current information on new or proposed regulatory requirements, guidance on program issues, printable versions of commonly used forms, newsletters, information on upcoming training opportunities and links to additional child nutrition web sites.

## **E.2 Reviews**

As required by federal regulations, the State Agency conducts on-site reviews of program operations. The sponsor is contacted to schedule a date for the review. Reviews are generally scheduled once every five years.

The on-site review begins with an entrance conference with the authorized representative or designee, and concludes with an exit conference. A follow-up review letter is sent to the authorized representative highlighting program strengths and noting any needed corrective action. On-site reviews generally include monitoring under the Coordinated Review Effort (CRE), the School Meals Initiative (SMI) and an



Administrative Review.

### **E.2(a) Coordinated Review Effort (CRE)**

The CRE is a plan to achieve better program management in the NSLP. The objectives of CRE are:

- to assess current lunch program management and accountability,
- to encourage improvements in program management,
- to monitor for the effective use of federal funds, and
- to protect the nutritional integrity of meals served under the program.

### **Performance Standards**

The on-site CRE review is mandated by federal program regulations and requires state agencies to review two performance standards.

Performance Standard 1 All free, reduced-price and paid lunches claimed for reimbursement are served only to children eligible for free, reduced-price and paid lunches, respectively; and are counted, recorded, and claimed through a system which consistently yields correct claims.

Performance Standard 2 Lunches claimed for reimbursement contain food items/ components as required by program regulations.

### **Review Thresholds**

The USDA has established review thresholds in the CRE. If a sponsor exceeds the review threshold for one or both performance standards, a second CRE review before December 31 of the next school year may be scheduled.

### **Fiscal Action**

Performance standard errors which result in an overclaim of USDA funds require calculation of the overclaim dollar amount. An overclaim exceeding \$600.00 must be recovered from the sponsor. Refer to the Financial Issues chapter, [Section C.9](#).

### **Review Cycle**

All sponsors participating in the NSLP must be monitored under CRE at least once during each five-year cycle.

### **CRE Records**

The records and documents which the sponsor should have readily available for the CRE review are:

- an up-to-date file, by school, of all approved and denied
- free and reduced-price meal applications,
- a master list or roster of each enrolled student eligible for free or reduced-price meals,
- an approved method of collecting student meal payments,
- daily records and source documents to support the claim for reimbursement,
- documentation that an edit check is conducted for each school, each month, by eligibility category,
- documentation that each school's meal counting and claiming procedures were

- monitored on site by the sponsor prior to February 1, and
- menus and productions records for each school.

### **E.2(b) School Meals Initiative (SMI) Review**

In conjunction with the regular Coordinated Review Effort (CRE) which occurs every five years, ND Child Nutrition Program staff monitors school meals for compliance with the SMI nutrient standards and Dietary Guidelines.

Reviewers choose a school week at random and request detailed information including menu, number of students served, and types and amounts of food prepared. The reviewer then completes a computerized nutrient analysis of that week's menus which gives detailed information on the calorie, fat and nutrient levels of meals served. The school's values are then compared to the nutrient standards. If it is found that meals do not meet the standards, an improvement plan is developed with the input of school nutrition personnel. The nutrition personnel will make changes and respond back to Program staff about the changes that have been made.

### **E.2(c) Administrative Review**

The objective of an Administrative Review by the State Agency staff is to provide guidance and technical assistance to sponsor foodservice programs. Areas covered during an administrative review include:

- Menu Planning
- Implementation of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and Nutrient Standards
- Offer versus Serve
- Food Purchasing Practices
- Food Production Techniques
- Portion Sizes
- Competitive Foods
- Food Storage Practices
- Sanitation and Safety Issues
- Food Service Equipment and Layout
- Student and Parent Involvement
- Civil Rights
- Recordkeeping Requirements
- Free and Reduced-price Meal Application Process
- Verification
- Meal Counting/Claim Preparation
- Financial Management

## **E.3 Training/Professional Growth**

### **E.3(a) [Pathways to a Quality Foodservice](#)**

School foodservice personnel may participate in a formal training plan, "Pathways to a Quality School Foodservice". Pathways is a series of courses which have been developed especially for three positions in school foodservice: 1) Foodservice Manager, 2) Foodservice Specialist, and 3) Foodservice Assistant. Individuals who enroll in Pathways will select the position category that is closest to his/her position in school foodservice. The State Agency has developed sample job descriptions for these

positions.

The courses in the Pathways series cover a wide range of topics. All courses will help foodservice professionals gain the knowledge and skills needed to operate a successful school foodservice program. The courses are either five or ten hours in length. They are taught by State Agency staff or other individuals.

### **E.3(b) Professional Organizations**

[The American School Food Service Association](#) (ASFSA) and the North Dakota School Food Service Association (NDSFSA) are professional organizations specifically for school foodservice professionals. These organizations provide professional growth opportunities including newsletter and journal publications, workshops and conferences. Membership dues in the ASFSA/NDSFSA organizations, among others, are an allowable foodservice expenditure.

### **E.4 Nutrition Education**

Nutrition education in schools is crucial to help build good eating habits by teaching the fundamentals of nutrition to children, parents, educators and foodservice personnel. Resources and information to help sponsors provide nutrition education are available through the State Agency.

The major goals of nutrition education are:

- To encourage good eating habits and to teach children the relationship between food and health.
- To train foodservice personnel in nutrition and foodservice management and to encourage the use of the cafeteria as an environment for learning about food and nutrition.
- To instruct educators in nutrition education and in the use of the cafeteria as a learning laboratory.
- To develop appropriate educational materials and curricula.

## **RESOURCES FOR SCHOOL FOODSERVICE**

The following web-sites provide a wealth of information for school foodservice programs for all areas of program operations. Items may be downloaded or ordered:

Child Nutrition and Food Distribution

<http://www.dpi.state.nd.us/child>

United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Services

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/fns/>

Healthy School Meals Resource System  
<http://schoolmeals.nal.usda.gov:8001>

National School Foodservice Management Institute  
<http://www.olemiss.edu/depts/nfsmi/index.html>

Team Nutrition  
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/tn>

American School Foodservice Association  
<http://www.asfsa.org>

Food and Nutrition Information Center  
<http://www.nal.usda.gov/fnic/service>

American Dietetics Association  
<http://www.eatright.org>

Dairy Council  
<http://www.nutritionexplorations.org>

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## Acronyms

ADP	=	Average Daily Participation
ANSMP	=	Assisted Nutrient Standard Menu Planning
AS	=	After School Snack Program
ASFSA	=	American School Food Service Association
CACFP	=	Child and Adult Care Food Program
CFR	=	Code of Federal Regulations
CFDA	=	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance
CN	=	Child Nutrition
CRE	=	Coordinated Review Effort
DGA	=	Dietary Guidelines for Americans
EBT	=	Electronic Benefits Transfer
F	=	Fahrenheit
FDP	=	Food Distribution Program
FDPIR	=	Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations
FNP	=	Food and Nutrition Program
FNS	=	Food and Nutrition Service
FSMC	=	Food Service Management Company
NDCC	=	North Dakota Century Code
NDDPI	=	North Dakota Department of Public Instruction
NSLP	=	National School Lunch Program
NSMP	=	Nutrient Standard Menu Planning
OMB	=	Office of Management and Budget
PAL	=	Planned Assistance Level
RDA	=	Recommended Dietary Allowance
SBP	=	School Breakfast Program
SFN	=	State Form Number
SFSP	=	Summer Food Service Program
SMI	=	School Meals Initiative
SMP	=	Special Milk Program
SNB	=	Severe Need Breakfast
SSI	=	Supplemental Security Income
TANF	=	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
TN	=	Team Nutrition
TNT	=	Team Nutrition Training
USDA	=	United States Department of Agriculture